

Boston Daily Traveller



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That suddenly explodes at your feet, blood diseases often attack us with little or no warning. It is the unexpected that happens. Persons who never dreamed of rheumatism, neuralgia, debility, liver, or kidney disease, are frequently taken by surprise—have their pickets driven in, as it were—and find themselves pounced upon by these ailments, when least prepared for a skirmish. Be always on guard, and when any signs of the enemy are visible, any weak spot in your defense, any symptom of impure blood manifested, whether in pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, or any other eruptive disease, order Ayer's Sarsaparilla to the front without delay. It's the crack shot for blood diseases—hits the mark every time, and, like the new ammunition, gets in its work silently and effectually. Attention, comrades! Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured others, it will cure you.



A Soldier's Testimony.
"In the late war I was wounded in battle and made a prisoner. I was confined in an unsheltered stockade for ten months, during which time I contracted scurvy. My wound being healed only on the surface, gangrene set in, and finally, blood-poisoning. I suffered excruciating pain until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, since which time my wound has healed, all pain has disappeared, and I have so far recovered my old-time health as to be able to go to work again."—John M. Britton, Barrack No. 23, Nat. Military Home, Montgomery Co., Ohio.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Has Cured Others, Will Cure You.
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44 TEMPLE PLACE,

Miss M. F. FISK.

NEW ENGLAND PIANOS



MANUFACTURING THE ENTIRE PIANO.
PURCHASERS PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

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QUALITY OF TONE, PERFECTION OF ACTION,
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HEADQUARTERS for everything worn by Military and G. A. R. men will be found at 32 to 44 NORTH ST., OAK HALL, G. W. SIMMONS & CO., BOSTON. We enumerate a few of the goods carried in stock.

WHITE DUCK TROUSERS, FLAGS, BUNTING, POLES, BLANKETS, TENTS, UNIFORM HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, BADGES, CANTEENS, BELTS, SWORDS, SASHES, MUSKETS, HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, HAT CORDS, WREATHS, BUTTONS, SPURS, EQUIPMENTS, GUIDONS, LEGGINS.

G.A.R.!! At Our Expense!

Take a Herdic!

Are you revisiting Boston after long absence, or are you strangers in the city and find the crooked streets confusing? In either case you want to visit Oak Hall, 32 to 44 North st., where G. W. SIMMONS & CO. sell everything that is worn by men or boys.

Note: They invite you to TAKE A HERDIC AT THEIR EXPENSE and be landed at the doors without fatigue or trouble. Before going home leave your measure for a Fall Suit to be made to order in their custom department.

YOU SHOULD TRY THE
SODA LEMONADE

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Miss M. F. FISK.

Williams' Root Beer Extract

Makes a refreshing, healthful summer beverage, at a moderate cost.

A 25 ct. Bottle will make six Gallons.

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Manufacturers' Agents,
16 & 17 INDIA ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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Players' League Championship Games.
The Leaders in the
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BOSTONS,

CAPT. M. J. KELLY,

vs.

BROOKLYNS,

CAPT. JOHN M. WARD.

August 13, 14, 15.

PHILADELPHIA,

CAPT. SID FARRAH.

Reserved Seats at John Morrill's, 12 Bromfield st.

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ICE CREAM SODA

AT THE RED GLOVE,
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It is really delicious.

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TABLE SAUCE,
The Best Relish made for
MEATS, FISH,
SOUP, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURED BY
E. N. PIKE & CO.
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BOSTON'S GREAT CASH HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Largest,
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FURNITURE,
CARPET
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WALL PAPER
WAREROOMS
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SAVED
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PRICES
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WORLD.

OLD CONTINENTAL BUILDING,

744 TO 756 WASHINGTON STREET.

Boston Daily Traveller.

SOUVENIR TRAVELLER. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., 1890.

OUR SOUVENIR EDITION.

The old Bay State, loyal to the core, the home of Webster, and Sumner, and Andrew, and Boston the cradle of American liberty, extends a most cordial welcome to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic upon the occasion of their annual encampment in our midst. This is the second time the veterans have honored Boston with their presence, and although Time, that fell destroyer, is rapidly thinning the ranks of the Boys in Blue, we hope that while here they will enjoy themselves so much that they will desire to return here as much as we shall desire to have them.

Boston did not contribute a Grant, a Sherman, or a Sheridan to the cause, but it sent out many gallant officers and many brave men, whose heroism is already a matter of history, and whose fame made illustrious many a field of battle, to which, with the veterans who visit us, we now turn with feelings of thankfulness and reverence. The cause for which they fought, and for which many of them died, was our cause, and the privileges which we now enjoy were due to their sacrifices and their valor. All honor to the brave men who composed that great army which swept victorious, like a flame of fire, on to Richmond, under Grant; to that devoted band that followed Sherman in his grand march to the sea, and to those other legions that carried the old flag triumphantly down the bosom of the broad Mississippi, and through the Confederacy until the closing scenes at Appomattox, when the great principle enunciated by Webster, "The Union—one and indissoluble," was given its absolute and final endorsement in Lee's surrender. Many of the men who fought in those terrible battles never returned, and their bodies now lie interred in Southern soil; many returned only to quickly succumb to disease contracted by exposure in the service, while those who remain are well past the meridian of life. In place of the firm elastic step of youth with which they responded to their country's call, we see here and there in the ranks the bent and crippled forms of veterans with gray hair and grizzled beards. And how their files have thinned! Posts that only a few years since turned out with full ranks are now depleted, until there seems only a corporal's guard to answer to the roll call, while the men themselves have aged so rapidly as to cause general remark. They are all that now is left of that great army that saved the Union, but for what they were and what they did we honor them today.

This is probably the last great gathering the veterans will have. In a few years the older ones will drop away; those who are strong and vigorous will be removed from the activities of life, and gradually, but none the less surely, the grand armies that were commanded by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Thomas, Custer, Burnside, Logan, Sedgwick, Hooker, McClellan and Meade will have melted away, leaving only a memory and an imperishable name. Their deeds, however, will remain, and their illustrious achievements will embellish that page of their nation's history over which the student will longest pore in the ages that are to come. The occasion is interesting as well from the fact that the Woman's Relief Corps which has done such great service in aiding the soldier, also has its national meeting in Boston. The relief corps contains many of the noblest women in the land, to whose zealous and untiring devotion much more of the success of our arms was due than we are accustomed always to admit. It was woman's courage at home that nerved the arm of our soldiers at the front; it was her inspiring letters that served to urge our armies on in the noble cause, and more than all else, it was her tender ministrations on the field and in the hospitals that did so much to alleviate the suffering of the wounded troops, and so much to lessen the horrors of cruel war. And so, while we honor the soldier for his courage and self-sacrifice, we are none the less thankful to that noble band of women who went to the front and did such effective service, as well as to that band, no less noble, which has done so much to aid the maimed and broken-down veteran and his family.

In Boston the visitors who have not been here before will find much to interest them. There are points of historic interest like the Old South, Faneuil Hall, and Bunker Hill, there are pleasant harbor excursions, there are highly enjoyable rides in the suburbs, and everywhere they go, the veterans will find a cordial welcome, and a free and generous hospitality which will show that blood is thicker than water, and that the inestimable service which they rendered the flag is not, and never will be, forgotten. These historic points dear to all of us, are their heritage as well as ours, and come down from a time and a generation when the republic which they fought to save was formed and launched upon the waves of a tempestuous revolution.

To these scenes, to these memories, and to the full enjoyment of all these reminders of a glorious past, a warm welcome is extended by the people of Boston. The *Traveller* takes pleasure in commemorating the visit of the Grand Army of the Republic by the issue of a most unique special number, a sort of *edition de luxe*, containing much information that will be of interest to visitors, and

which will serve as a valuable souvenir of the encampment. It contains as well sketches of the Grand Army of the Republic, portraits of its leaders, the heroic work of the Woman's Relief Corps, with portraits of the prominent ladies, views on the field of Gettysburg, portraits of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Alger, Logan, Butler, Schofield, Custer, President Harrison, and other leading generals of the war. The edition is probably the best thing of the kind ever attempted in journalism, and we can only say we are glad to offer it as something commensurate with the importance of the great Grand Army gathering.

only to find out some new way of showing the extent of their kindly feeling.

Why should any one of us fear or hesitate to surrender all we have up to these men, whose great bond of union is that they belong to a common country, and have in the past, as they would again today, risked their all for its preservation?

Nor can we fail to remember the long and weary marches, when only courage and fidelity to the right enabled you to stand the fierce and continuous fighting when you never faltered though friends and comrades were falling all about you. It is because of these deeds of more than ordinary bravery, for these sufferings which called forth never a murmur, that we honor you, and pray for you that long life may be yours with naught to mar the happiness or comfort of your declining years.

Nor is Boston permitted alone to give this welcome. Not because of war are people excited, not because of rumors of war is the city crowded, but they have

which you passed, in leaving your homes and loved ones to go whence you could have little hope to return. Many of those homes were left desolate, the loved ones consoled by the knowledge that father, husband, or son had died at the post of duty, defending their country's honor.

Nor can we fail to remember the long and weary marches, when only courage and fidelity to the right enabled you to stand the fierce and continuous fighting when you never faltered though friends and comrades were falling all about you. It is because of these deeds of more than ordinary bravery, for these sufferings which called forth never a murmur, that we honor you, and pray for you that long life may be yours with naught to mar the happiness or comfort of your declining years.

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1878 at Springfield, Mass., 1879 at Albany, N. Y., 1880 at Dayton, O., 1881 at Indianapolis, 1882 at Baltimore, 1883 at Denver, Col., 1884 at Minneapolis, 1885 at Portland, Me., 1886 at San Francisco, 1887 at St. Louis, 1888 at Columbus, O., 1889 at Milwaukee.

Along the route of the grand procession Tuesday everybody is preparing to decorate their houses and buildings as Boston has never seen before. Orders were long ago given to decorate the public buildings, the State House, the City Hall, the Old State House, etc. But the flags and bunting will not by any means be confined to the streets where the parade will pass, but during all the week, wherever the old soldier may go, the sight of the old flag for which he fought, and for which his comrades died, will

At Copley square is a stand for the use of Grand Army and other invited guests.

In the evening, the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps hold a joint reception in Mechanics' Hall, to which admission will be by badges of the Grand Army or Relief Corps.

On Wednesday the meeting of the national encampment will be held in Music Hall, Winter street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the National Encampment of the Woman's Relief Corps will be held in Tremont Temple, Tremont street, at the same hour. In the evening the Grand Army camp-fire will be held in Mechanics' building.

Thursday both encampments will be continued in the forenoon, and in the evening a banquet will be given to the delegates of the encampment and to invited guests in the Mechanics' building.

Friday the delegates of the encampments, Grand Army and Relief Corps, will enjoy an excursion by rail to Ply-

mouth, the headquarters of which will be on Boston Common, near the West-street gate. In connection with this, there will be a large corps of Sons of Veterans detailed for duty at the depots, hotels and the patrolling of the streets. They will be designated by a ribbon badge, bearing the inscription, "Bureau of Information." The department will be under the superintendence of Comrade F. H. Raymond, whose headquarters, until encampment week, are at No. 2A Beacon street, Boston.

A list of chairmen or committees is as follows: Executive, George L. Goodale; accommodations, Harrison Hume; transportation, J. R. Watson; information, Colonel Thomas E. Barker; parade, Colonel T. R. Mathews; relations, Payson Bradley; entertainments, George H. Inals; decorations, Richard F. Tobin; finances, Colonel E. H. Haskell; reception, Governor J. Q. A. Brackett; printing, George S. Evans.

On the day of the parade there will be established along the line of march numerous emergency stations, designated by the Red Cross flags, in direct communication by telephone with the various hospitals and ambulance stations. At each station there will be a member of the Ambulance Corps and a policeman, equipped with a stretcher, bandages, splints, water and restoratives, to meet the needs of any one sick or injured, till an ambulance arrives. On every official excursion going out of Boston during the week, there will be in attendance surgeons with a squad from the Ambulance Corps. All halls and hotels where G. A. R. veterans are quartered will be connected by telephone with the various hospitals, so that a physician or ambulance can be called at any time. The veteran army surgeons are invited to visit the various hospitals during the week. There will also be a reception for them by the physicians and surgeons of Boston. There will be published every morning on the various bulletins, and in the various papers, a list of the sick or injured, if there be any.

An especial feature of the week, and one that will add materially to the interest of a visit to the city, is the marking of many of the old landmarks and places of historical interest. Below is given a list of the places and the inscriptions that have been posted on them:

King's Chapel—"Corner-stone laid 1740."

S. S. Pierce's store, corner of Court and Tremont streets—"Site of custom house, 1759. Washington lodged here, 1780. Daniel Webster's office."

Southerly corner of Tremont street and Pemberton square—"Here lived on this site Governor Sir Henry Vane, 1635 to 1637. Samuel Sewall, chief justice of the colonies, 1689; also John Cotton."

Tremont street, about midway between Pemberton square and Beacon street—"Here lived on this site Governor Richard Bellingham, 1635; Peter Faneuil, 1737. He gave Faneuil Hall to Boston." Washington street, next to Old South Church—"Here lived Governor John Winthrop."

Province House—"On this site stood the Province House, the residence of the royal governors."

North End, corner of Liberty square and Kilby street—"Site of stamp office destroyed by the mob, 1765."

Court street, easterly corner of Franklin avenue—"Benjamin Franklin, a printer's apprentice, 1718."

Southerly corner of State and Washington streets—"Site of General John Knox's bookstore. Captain Keane, first commander of the Ancient Honorable Artillery Association, lived here."

Northwest corner of Exchange and State streets—"Site of Royal Custom House."

Old State House—"The Old State, built 1713."

Faneuil Hall—"Faneuil Hall, built 1742, burned 1761, rebuilt 1763."

Hancock Tavern, Corn court—"Hancock Tavern, 1634. Here were entertained Washington, Franklin, Lord Leigh, Talleyrand and Louis Philippe of France."

Union street, southern corner of Hanover street—"Benjamin Franklin, candle-maker."

Marshall street, now Atwood's Oyster House—"Paymaster General E. Hancock's house, built prior to 1769."

80 to 81 Union street—"Site of the Green Dragon Tavern, the favorite resort of the Sons of Liberty, 1695."

115 to 121 Salem street—"Built in 1690."

57 Prince street—"Built in 1727."

51 and 53 Prince street—"Built in 1728."

Prince street, corner of Lafayette street—"Built prior to 1750. Used as a hospital by the British in 1775."

140 Prince street—"Built prior to 1728. Major Pitcairn died here from wounds received at the battle of Bunker Hill."

Liverpool Wharf—"The tea was thrown over from this wharf."

Washington street, about opposite old Franklin School—"Fortification Gates."

Washington street, near Clifton place—"Line of intrenchments of the Colonial forces."

American House—"Here lived General Joseph Warren."

South End, corner of Tremont and Beylston streets—"Here stood the home of President John Quincy Adams. Charles Francis Adams born here."

Jeffries' Wharf—"From this wharf the British embarked for Bunker Hill."

Constitution wharf—"Here was built the frigate Constitution. Old Ironsides."

Governor Hancock House—"Here stood Governor John Hancock's house."

Corner of Park and Beacon streets—"Here lived General Marquis de Lafayette."

Corner of Essex and Washington streets—"The site of the Liberty Tree."

Purchase street, about 60 feet from Summer street, facing the sea—"Sam Adams born here."

Cemetery on the Common—"The British soldiers killed at Bunker Hill lie buried here."

16 Hull street—"Built 1724. Staff headquarters of General Gage during the battle of Bunker Hill."

24 to 26 Hull street—"Built in 1824."

20 North Bennett street—"Built in 1715."

32 North Bennett street—"Built 1796."

Haver street, near northerly corner of North Bennett street—"In this house lived Rev. Cotton Mather, in 1677."

Garden Court, next to Frankland's—"Here lived Thomas Hutchinson, royal stamp officer, whose house was sacked during the stamp act riot, Aug. 25, 1765."

North square—"Rendezvous of British troops the night before the Concord fight, 1775."

23 Unity street—"Built 1712. British barracks 1774 and 1775."

10 Unity street—"Owned by Benjamin Franklin, 1748."

25 and 27 North square—"In this house lived Paul Revere. Built 1677."

State street, opposite No. 40—"Boston massacre. Here the British troops fired upon the crowd."

25 Tremont street—"Massachusetts Historical Society."

Old South Meeting House—"The Old South."

Christ Church—"Christ Church—Here were hung the signal lanterns to warn Paul Revere."

18 Somerset street—"New England Historical and Genealogical Society."

Copp's Hill.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States

WELCOME TO BOSTON.

For many weeks and months Boston has been putting forth her best efforts in order that she may extend to the 24th encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic a welcome such as it is fitting that the preservers of our nation should receive at our hands. We could not be citizens of Boston, nor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, if we allowed any lack of gratitude, or any lack of effort to place a limit upon the warmth or heartiness of our reception. And so we see this entire city given over to hospitality. So it is that we can read and hear little but G. A. R. And not a citizen would have it otherwise, nor is there one but wishes he could do twice what he is able.

But they gladly do what they can, and are spending their time doing nothing

come from North, South, East and West to see the grandest display of peace and friendship.

We could wish that every one who has the pleasure and honor of taking part in that grand procession might live to march—may, to be borne along by a grateful people—upon a hundred such occasions.

We remember the willingness with which you were ready to sacrifice even your lives in the time of your country's need. And, while we mourn for the thousands who lie buried on the battle-fields of the South, we are doubly grateful to him who has spared so large a number to meet together in our beloved city, to talk over the trying times when you and many lamented comrades were the only barrier between our homes and those who sought our destruction.

We do not forget the sorrows through

Boston was indeed fortunate when at the last national encampment held in Milwaukee, a majority of the delegates present voted in favor of holding the 24th encampment at Boston. This is the second time that Boston has been thus favored, and her treatment of the visitors will show that she appreciates the honor that has been conferred upon her. The following is a list of the places where the encampments have been held since the Grand Army was first organized:

The first one was held at Indianapolis in 1866. The second gathering which was the first officially styled an "encampment," was held at Philadelphia in 1868. It met in 1869 at Cincinnati, 1870 at Washington, 1871 at Boston, 1872 at Cleveland, O., 1873 at New Haven, 1874 at Harrisburg, Pa., 1875 at Chicago, 1876 at Philadelphia, 1877 at Providence, R. I.,

greet and gladden his eyes.

For the parade the column will form in accordance with vote of national encampment of 1888, by departments in order of seniority, except that the department in which the encampment is held takes the left. The line of march will be as follows:

Commonwealth avenue, Arlington street, Boston street, Copley square, Dartmouth street, Columbus avenue, West Chester park, Washington street to Adams square.

There will be four reviewing stands on the line of march. At Blackstone square the G. A. R. have erected one for President Harrison, Governor Brackett and other prominent invited guests. In the same square the city have erected a stand for the use of the members of the city government and their families. At Adams square the stand is for the use of Commandant-in-chief Alger and staff,

mouth and a clam-bake while there. In the evening the Relief Corps will have their camp-fire at Tremont Temple.

On Saturday there will be a steamboat excursion for the members of the National Encampment down the harbor in the Minot's Light, thence along the Northern Shore to Cape Ann, passing Nahant, Salem, Marblehead and Rockport, to Thatcher's Island Light. A fish dinner will be served on the boat.

A reunion of naval veterans will be held during the encampment. Headquarters will be established at the hall of the Kearsarge Association, corner Washington and Union Park streets. Reunions of other organizations will also be held.

By the kindness of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Massachusetts, a lunch will be furnished at Bunting Hall for the delegates to the National Encampment, G. A. R., each day during the session of the encampment.

There will be established at all depots and principal hotels in the city booths, designated "G. A. R. Bureau of Informa-

IN WAR AND PEACE.

Boston's History and the Part She Has Played in Establishing and Maintaining the Union.

It has been generally supposed, and perhaps the date on Boston's part of arms would help in the fallacy, that it was in 1630 that the first white settler established his home on the shores of Boston Bay. This is not strictly correct, for about 1620 William Blackstone erected a primitive dwelling on the southwest slope of Beacon Hill, and in 1628 he was taxed the sum of twelve shillings for services rendered him by the Plymouth colony.

It was true that on September 7, 1630, old style, at a court held in Charlestown, it was ordered that Trimountain (with the Indian name of Shawmut) be called Boston, but it was some time before this that Blackstone located his dwelling within its precincts. A portion of Blackstone's farm—to wit, 44 acres—was purchased by the town in 1634, to be laid out as the "training field, which has ever since been used for that purpose and the feeding of cattle." This was the origin of Boston Common.

In 1630, on invitation of Blackstone, a number of the settlers at Charlestown came across the Charles and settled about the three hills, and it was but a very short time before Boston was the metropolis of New England, a position which it has ever since held notwithstanding the attempt to kill its commercial prosperity by removing the custom house to Salem. From this date until after the war of the revolution Boston was the largest city, in point of population, in the New World.

It is related that the first woman to set foot on Boston soil was Ann Pollard, who lived to be 103 years of age, and whose picture, taken at the age of 103 years, is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. She related, when over one hundred years of age, that she came over from England in one of the first ships that reached Charlestown, and on account of the water being bad on that side of the river, she, in company with several other young people, rowed across to the Shawmut shore, and in order to be the first to land she jumped from the boat just before it touched the shore.

As originally constituted Boston contained only about one third of its present area, for the filling in of Mill pond, South Cove, Town Cove, new streets on that side of the river, and the Back Bay have trebled the original territory and made about 200 acres where there was originally less than 70.

The handsome and imposing buildings with which Boston is so well covered, are about all of very recent erection, as even up to 1793 there were but few brick or stone structures in the city. In that year, as the writer describes Boston's buildings thus: "The houses were most of them wood, seldom adorned by paint, and closely resembling the old-fashioned, dark-looking edifices still to be seen in Newport, R. I." At this time there was but one brick house in the whole of Tremont street, and it was not until 1793 that the first block of brick buildings was erected in what is now Franklin street.

As early as 1638 there was negro slavery in Boston. Samuel Maverick, living on Noddie's island, now East Boston, owned three negro slaves, and in 1680 there were two hundred in the town. It was not until after the revolution that slavery ceased to exist here, although there is a record as far back as 1702 of an attempt to put an end to slavery, and to encourage the use of white servants. In 1761 a Tory writer asserts that there were 200 slaves in Boston.

It is not generally known that there were white slaves in Boston about the middle of the 17th century, but this is nevertheless a fact. In 1661 a shipload of Scotch prisoners of war was sent to Thomas Kemble of Charlestown, by some of Cromwell's officers, and were sold as slaves here.

The first city government was organized on May 1, 1822, John Phillips being the first mayor. Boston has been the capital of Massachusetts ever since 1632, when the Colonial Legislature declared it to be "the fittest place for public meetings of any place in the Bay," although the first General Court to be held here was in 1630. John Winthrop was then elected the first governor, and Thomas Dudley deputy-governor.

There were disastrous fires in Boston in 1676, 1679, 1711 and 1790. In the latter there were over 300 buildings destroyed. The first attempt to establish a newspaper was in 1764, but there was only one copy struck off, and this is now in the possession of the Colonial State Paper office in London. A copy of it,

other parts of the New World, and Boston had been, comparatively speaking, free from Indian raids. King Philip's war was the most serious of these outbreaks.

In all the three great wars in which the United States has been engaged, namely, the revolution, the second war with England and the rebellion, Boston has furnished her full quota of brave men who have given their time, means, brains, and when necessary, their lives to preserve the independence of the states and the union. Never has it been said that she was the least backward in this respect, although just previous to the breaking out of the war of 1812 she



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, Boston Common.

House of Representatives passed by a vote of 402 to 278 the following:

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that an offensive war against Great Britain under the present circumstances of this country would be in the highest degree impolitic, unnecessary and ruinous; and that the great body of the people of this commonwealth are decidedly opposed to this measure, which they do not believe to be demanded by the honor or interest of the nation, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a respectful petition to Congress, to be presented, praying them to avert a calamity so greatly to be deprecated, and by the removal of commercial restrictions to restore, so far as depends on them, the benefits of trade and navigation, which are indispensable to the prosperity and comfort of the people of this commonwealth.

But this feeling was caused by the effect of the Embargo act and the great decline of the shipping trade which had resulted because of the troubles between the United States and England, and was in direct contrast with the spirit which caused the first blow of the revolution to be struck in Boston and which pervaded the brave Massachusetts soldiers who were among the very first to hasten to the defence of the city of Washington in 1861, and were mobbed in the streets of Baltimore.

It would be hard to say just when the first blow of the revolution was struck. It is acknowledged that the first blood was shed, when, on March 5, 1770, Crispus Attucks, the negro, and four others were killed in King street, now State street, just below where the Old State House faces the street, by the fire from a company of English soldiers. This was caused by trouble between some of the soldiers and the townspeople, the military being called out to quell the disturbance and

on every hand long before this, and the only wonder is that the actual warfare did not occur before it did.

When the trouble first commenced to brew between the mother country and the colonies, Boston citizens were the first to take a hand at protesting against the injustice of the burdens which were thrust upon them, and later they appeared in open rebellion against the enforcement of these unjust measures.

The acts to raise the revenue passed by the British Parliament perhaps had less to do with the immediate outbreak than did the order sent in his majesty's name for the House of Representatives of Massachusetts to rescind their reso-

lution. Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr, died soon after from their wounds. Six others had badly wounded. A handsome monument has lately been placed on Boston Common in commemoration of these fallen, and a plate has been placed on the building on the north side of State street, which tells the story of the battle of Bunker Hill. Preston and eight of the soldiers were afterwards tried for this deed. Preston was acquitted, six of the soldiers were found not guilty, and two were found guilty of manslaughter. The trial took place in open court, and then discharged.

The next outbreak made by the colonists was what is known as the famous Tea-party. On Dec. 16, 1773, a band of men disguised as Indians, boarded three English ships, the Dartmouth, Eleanor and Beaver, lying in the harbor, and emptied the contents of 342 chests of tea into the waters of the bay, because they would not allow the landing of tea. It being one of the articles on which the English Parliament had placed a duty when imported into the colonies.

On June 1, 1774, the blockade of Boston harbor was begun as a punishment for these open acts of rebellion, and all intercourse by water, even among the nearest islands, or from pier to pier, was rigidly forbidden. Parties could not ply to Charlestown or Dorchester, warehouses were useless, wharves deserted, and all business prostrated. Supplies of food and money were generally sent from other colonies and neighboring towns. Salem and Marblehead offered the free use of their wharves and stores.

General Gage had been appointed Governor of Massachusetts, and during all the fall and winter of 1774 there was continual clashing between his authority and the colonists, as led by Samuel Adams, John Hancock and other well-known patriots.

The British Parliament issued new acts, but they were powerless to accomplish the end desired by the government. With all the support furnished by a royal government, royal judges and a royal army, the courts could not sit because jurors would not serve, and the people would not obey. Sheriffs were timid, counsellors resigned their places, and soldiers deserted. The colonists were extremely busy perfecting their plans, in caucuses and public and private meetings.

It was after dark on the evening of April 18, 1775, that 500 British troops embarked at the foot of the Common, near where the Providence depot now stands, for the Cambridge shore, the objective point being Concord, where the colonists had gathered a number of cannon. The troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Smith of the Tenth Regiment. The embarkation was signalled by Paul Revere, who was one of a club of patriots, and to William Dawes and Dr. Warren. Paul Revere made his famous ride to alarm the farmers who met the British troops at Lexington Common. The history of the revolution was thus commenced.

Dawes went to inform John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who had retired to Lexington to escape arrest, of the movement. While Warren waited until later in the forenoon, when he crossed to Charlestown and pushed forward to join his co-patriots at Lexington and Concord. The battle that day, or it might more properly be called skirmish, is familiar to every reader of American history. The British troops destroyed a small quantity of arms and ammunition, and commenced the retreat towards Boston. The colonists, from every available place of ambush, poured a scattering

land, except that the town grew in population, wealth and industries. It was still the chief commercial port of the New World, and its vessels were to be found in every clime. It was, perhaps, on account of the fact that commerce with foreign nations was so large, that Boston felt, more than any other one place, the troubles which led up to the war of 1812, and it was felt by her people that in case of war her shipping and commerce would suffer chiefly, although the Embargo Act and the impressment of American seamen by the British were calamities of no small magnitude. Although she had suffered much from these causes still her citizens were loath to



OLD SOUTH CHURCH, Corner of Washington and Milk Streets.

have recourse to arms. This would explain the feeling of the General Court when it passed the resolve referred to above, deploring the fact that war was threatened, and asking that it might be avoided.

In the war of 1812 Boston's seamen in

superiority in number to any force which is yet known to be upon our coast; yet in times of great and imminent danger extraordinary exertion and alacrity become the duty of the citizens, and it may be acceptable to his excellency the governor to receive the assurance that the citizens of Boston in the times which try men's souls are, as they have been, ready to aid by their manual labor and pecuniary contributions, and by all the ways and means in their power, in promoting and making effectual any measure of defence which may be devised by the proper authority.

This resolve showed the feeling which still pervaded the people of Boston in regard to this war. In 1812 when Congress called out the militia and made a re-

won fame and renown through the bravery of their crews and the number of prizes they captured.

Boston in 1845 had grown to be a city of 115,000 inhabitants, and by the census of 1860 the population was 178,000.

In General Francis W. Palfreys article on "Boston Soldier in War and Peace," in the "Memorial History of Boston," he says of Boston's soldiers in the rebellion:

"It is hard to say what regiments of infantry and cavalry and batteries of artillery Boston sent to the field, because it is probable that there was not a single organization, all the members of which came from its people. It is coming pretty near the truth to say that the 1st, 2d, 3d, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 32d, 33d, 35th and 36th regiments of infantry, the 3d regiment of heavy artillery, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 16th, 11th, 12th and 13th batteries, and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th regiments of cavalry, were from Boston—that is to say, the majority, or at least a large part of their officers and men were Boston men. The 5th and 35th regiments of colored infantry and the 5th regiment of colored cavalry, were raised largely under Boston influence. To these may be added the 44th and 45th regiments of infantry, which were especially Boston regiments; but they enlisted only for nine months, and were not much exposed, and had less than 1 per cent of their numbers killed in action. Of the three years' regiments there was a militia regiment, which volunteered for the war. The 2d and 25th were Irish regiments. The 2d, 20th and 24th were raised under more or less exceptional circumstances, especially the 2d.

In the formation of all these three regiments, and, to a considerable extent, in that of the First and Second Cavalry, the officers were mainly selected by other judges than men of their command. The officials at the State House. A comparison of the returns of the loss by death of some 14 of these regiments shows a remarkable evenness of experience. In eight of them it was about 10 per cent. One, which was thrust into the bloody battles of the Wilderness almost as soon as it left the camp where it was formed, lost about 10 per cent by death. The loss of the other three was from 12 to 15 per cent. In the percentage of killed in action, omitting those who died from wounds or disease, there is a discrepancy as remarkable as the percentage, ranging from less than 3 to over 7 per cent. The actual loss in action of the Twentieth Regiment was much the largest, 192 against 161 in the regiment which came next to it, but the Twentieth not only had a larger number of men in it than any other regiment of infantry from Massachusetts included in the above list, but had the fortune to be almost always actively engaged. General orders from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated March 1, 1863, specifying the names of the actions in which the regiments and batteries of the Army of the Potomac had borne a meritorious part, and which they were ordered to have inscribed on their colors or guidons, assigned to that regiment a number greater than that assigned to any other infantry regiment in that army. The loss of this regiment from desertion was also small—about 7 per cent, while the average loss was about 12 per cent. The following table may be found interesting but in consulting it it must be remembered that the Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth regiments of infantry did not go to the front till after the 1st of July, 1862, when the fighting of the Peninsula campaign, so called, was ended; that the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth regiments of infantry were not organized till 1863, nor the Fifty-sixth till 1864; that the First and Second Cavalry were three-battalion regiments, each battalion containing four companies, and that they thus had a considerably larger number of officers than the infantry regiments; that the Third Cavalry was, from its organization in the autumn of 1862, an infantry regiment, till midsummer of 1863, when it was "converted into a regiment of cavalry" by General Banks, and had three companies added to it. The formation of the Second Cavalry, also dates from the autumn of 1862. The fortune of war made the experiences of commands so different, that only general results can be arrived at by a comparison of the returns. Thus the Nineteenth Massachusetts, though brigaded with the Twentieth, was absent from several engagements in which the Twentieth took part in the first year of the war, and engaged at least once, when the Twentieth was not.

The Record at the Front.

ORGANIZATION.	Total.	Killed in action.	Dead of wounds.	Discharged.
First Regiment Infantry.....	1961	93	88	155
Second Regiment Infantry.....	2767	116	156	276
Sixth Regiment Infantry.....	1922	123	105	441
Eleventh Regiment Infantry.....	2423	85	147	328
Twelfth Regiment Infantry.....	1758	128	128	191
Thirteenth Regiment Infantry.....	1354	8	15	171
Fourteenth Regiment Infantry.....	2480	104	160	174
Fifteenth Regiment Infantry.....	3210	192	122	229
Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry.....	2110	63	147	112
Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry.....	2704	161	203	288
Thirty-second Regiment Infantry.....	2060	79	103	103
Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry.....	1412	68	107	79

the navy and as privateers distinguished themselves and in a recent time for bravery and daring has never been excelled. There were also many of her citizens in the army, but they were not so prominently brought to the public eye as were her sailors.

Although Boston was several times threatened from invasions by the enemy's fleet during the second war with England there was no battle fought within her waters, the nearest to an engagement being that between the United States frigate Chesapeake and the Brit-

ish frigate Shannon, on June 1, 1813, which resulted in the capture of the former.

As late as Sept. 3, 1814, we find that at a town-meeting the following resolution was adopted by the townsmen of Boston:

"The destruction of the public ships and naval arsenals in the various ports of the United States is a principal object of the enemy; and, therefore, this town, notwithstanding its uniform disapprobation of the measures which are now being taken, endeavors to avert it, may be exposed to danger from an enterprise against the ships lying in our harbor, and, therefore, without adequate means of protection and defence furnished by the general government.

And whereas we believe that the brave and disciplined militia of this and the neighboring counties, which are ready at the shortest notice to repair to any point of attack, will present to an invading foe a



Elm in Cambridge under which GENERAL WASHINGTON took Command of the Army.

ton, and Bunker of Charlestown. By Feb. 4, following, the field and staff and non-commissioned staff and eight companies were mustered and were ready to receive orders for embarkation, which in due time came. Among the officers who went, it is understood that the Massachusetts regiment never went into action, in whole or in part. General orders from the office of the adjutant-general of the army, dated June 8, 1848, provided that it should be sent direct to Boston, and on the 20th and 21st of the same month the barques Victory and Winthrop took 450 of its members, apparently the whole regiment, from Vera Cruz, bound for New Orleans on their homeward journey.

It is related that during the war of 1812 Boston sent out 31 privateers, or letter-of-marque vessels, and many of these crafts, will present to an invading foe a

Thirty-fifth Regiment Infantry, 1665 91 134 40
Fifty-fourth Regiment Infantry, 1674 64 164 40
Fifty-fifth Regiment Infantry, 1295 82 132 27
Sixth Regiment Infantry, 1310 89 134 129
Third Heavy Artillery, 2328 1 10 383
First Battery, 319 0 15 7
Second Battery, 319 0 15 7
Third Battery, 318 0 13 9
Fourth Battery, 318 0 13 9
Fifth Battery, 318 0 13 9
Sixth Battery, 318 0 13 9
Seventh Battery, 318 0 13 9
Eighth Battery, 318 0 13 9
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or three: while in the white regiments it was in four cases as great, or greater, namely three, exceeded three-quarters. It should be said further, to the credit of these colored regiments, that the percentage of desertion in neither, reached 3 per cent. The colored cavalry regiment had not a man killed, out of about 8 per cent by death, and the same by desertion. The losses in the cavalry regiments proper—that is, excluding the converted Forty-first Infantry—were 10 per cent. Desertion in the First Cavalry was small, only 6 per cent. In the Fourth it was about 13 per cent, while in the Second, it rose to the enormous number of 62 per cent, or nearly 22 per cent. The losses in the batteries were heavy, but only in two instances seemed to have reached 10 per cent, while the desertion from them was generally creditably small.

The general reputation of the Massachusetts troops was extremely good, and there were none among them better than some of the organizations which have been named as coming from Boston. If the governor and people of Massachusetts had been as eager to keep the early regiments full as they were to furnish their quota in such a way as to make sure that no man should go to the war who did not wish to, it is probable that by midsummer of 1863 the Massachusetts contingent would have been as fine a body of troops as the world has often seen. The men were intelligent, apt, reasonable, healthy, patient, and brave, ready to submit to discipline as soon as they perceived its meaning and value, ready and able to march all day and all night, when the occasion called for it; ready to die in their places so long as their orders bade them to stand and the evil hour lasted. It was a shame to put in among such soldiers the scum and refuse of humanity which the pernicious bounty system turned in their direction. Brilliant as were the records of many of these bodies of men, there was probably not one among them that did not suffer in reputation and fall below its own ideal, because of the contaminating flood which was let loose upon them. To such pollution was due the death of a gallant captain of a distinguished Massachusetts regiment, murdered by the campfire on the ground of his own company, and almost certainly by one of his own men, who was never brought to justice.

The system of bounties would have been bad enough if it had stood alone, but it was coupled with another, the constant formation of new organizations. It was natural that men should flock into them, for it meant for all a period of easy life so long as the formation was continuing, while enlistment in a regiment or battery in the field meant a speedy plunge into the grim realities of war. It meant for the best man a very greater chance of promotion. Corporals and sergeants had all to be made, and a man who showed himself an efficient and serviceable sergeant in the home camp had a good chance of finding himself a lieutenant. But such was the reason of this course of action at home our best regiments saw their numbers dwindling, and only feebly swelled from time to time by men generally of low quality, while up to the very end of the war they saw fine detachments of recruits arriving to enter the Western regiments, which came from states where a wiser policy prevailed.

It would not be easy, and it would be invidious, to attempt to range the Boston regiments on a scale of merit; and the little that may be said must be said with diffidence. The First and Second Massachusetts cavalry regiments and some of the Boston batteries were probably as good as any cavalry or volunteer artillery in the service; and some of the Boston infantry regiments had certainly no superiors in our armies, whether regular or volunteer. The Second Regiment had a peculiar origin and a grand history. It was raised by authority from the secretary of war, and the appointment of officers was left to its projectors and organizers—two graduates of West Point who became its colonel and lieutenant-colonel, and Walter Dwight, a young Boston lawyer of great promise, who was the life of the enterprise and who became major of the regiment. A very large sum of money was raised to facilitate the project. The very best young men of Boston and its vicinity sought and obtained commissions as line officers, while the men were the cream of the volunteers of Massachusetts, the choice offering of the first fresh enthusiasm of the time. The discipline of the regiment was admirable. The fortune of war kept it long out of action, but in covering Banks' retreat in 1862 it so bore itself as to win the highest commendation from Southern officers. There is, probably, nowhere in print such a tribute to the gallantry of Northern soldiers from the Southern side as is to be found in Allan's "Valley Campaign," where he tells how Andrews and the Second Massachusetts contested Jackson's advance near Winchester. So long as this regiment was in the Army of the Potomac it bore itself gallantly, and distinguished itself particularly at Cedar Mountain and at Gettysburg. Afterward it was sent to the West, and was one of the few Eastern regiments which made the march to the sea with Sherman; and at Averysboro, at the very end of Sherman's campaign, and at the end of the war, it moved gallantly out with scant numbers to face the enemy; and one of its captains, leading forward his company, while the policy of Massachusetts had left of about the size of a corporal's guard, was shot dead just before the bugles sang truce.

The vigor and splendid gallantry of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry at the assault on Fort Wagner proved to the world that the African race would make excellent soldiers when properly trained and led. Their colonel and lieutenant-colonel were Shaw and Halliwell, who came to the positions, the one

crossed the river in boats under fire, and cleared the main street leading from the river, losing 35 out of the 60 men of its leading company, and having 97 officers and men killed and wounded in the space of about 50 yards. It made the forced march of over 30 miles to Gettysburg without having a single man straggle from the colors. It was part of the mass of men who hurried to the spot where Pickett's division had made a partial lodgment in our line on Cemetery Ridge; and when the fierce attack had failed, it was reduced to the complement of a company—102 men, of whom three were officers. At Bristol Station it took guns from A. P. Hill's

try lost 34 officers, of whom 29 were killed in action; the First and Second Cavalry, with their more numerous officers, lost 17, of whom nine were killed in action. The eight batteries which we have credited to Boston, with 2631 men, had 23 killed in action, of whom three were officers. Combine and analyze the figures as one will, and it will appear to have been many times more dangerous to be in the Massachusetts infantry regiments than in the Massachusetts cavalry, and nearly or quite twice as dangerous as to be in the Massachusetts cavalry. The staff, of course, was comparatively safe. Wherever our Boston regiments went, it was common for the officers to find their

seen; and wherever it waved, brave men from Boston fought and fell.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

The Old South Church, erected in 1723, still stands as a silent witness of some of the grandest acts and impulses of patriotism that dignify and illustrate our history. In writing of it in 1830, Dr. Wisner says: "It was finished with two galleries, as at present, and the pulpit in the same position as now, but larger and higher than this, with a sounding board projecting from the wall above the casing of the window, and with two seats directly in front, one somewhat elevated for the deacons, and one still more elevated for the elders. On each side of the middle aisle, and nearest the pulpit, were a number of long seats for aged people, and the rest of the floor, except the aisles and several narrow passages, were covered with square pews."

The place assigned to the younger people is shown by the following: "I noted, that the church desired to procure some suitable person to take the oversight of the children and servants in the galleries, and take care that good order be maintained in time of divine worship."

This pulpit is famous as the one in which Rev. Thomas Prince was praying for deliverance from the dreaded invasion of the French fleet under D'Arville in 1746, when a violent wind, caused a loud clattering of the windows, and the reverend pastor, with a countenance of hope, supplanted the Almighty to cause "that wind to frustrate the object of the enemy and save the country from conquest and poverty. His prayer was answered by a fearful tempest, in which the greater part of the French fleet was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia."

It was in this pulpit also that Warren, having climbed in through the window, by means of a ladder, stood and unflinchingly pronounced his harangue upon the Boston massacre in defiance of official threats and the scoffing soldiery who crowded the church and invaded the very pulpit in vain attempt to overawe the dauntless orator. This church was the principal place of meetings of the early patriots, and it was here that the famous tea party was formed. But two years later, in 1773, a most disgraceful thing occurred, for this edifice was turned into a riding school for Burgoyne's soldiers, and in regard to this invasion a writer says: "The pulpit and pews, and all the inside structure were taken out and burnt for fuel, except the sounding-board and east galleries, the latter of which were left for the accommodation of spectators; and in the first gallery a place was fitted up, where liquor and refreshments were furnished to those who came to witness the feats of horsemanship here exhibited. In the winter a stove was put up, in which were burnt for kindling many of the books and manuscripts from Mr. Prince's library."

In 1782 the society returned to the old church, which, having been refitted and repaired, was opened with a service of purification.

FANEUIL HALL.

A meeting called by the selectmen was held July 14, 1780, in Boston, to consider the following: "That Peter Faneuil

friends from New York serving not in the line, but upon the staff; and this was almost equally true as to Philadelphia. The Boston men who filled the ranks

GENERAL PRESCOTT'S MONUMENT, in Charlestown.

corps. On a day of disaster before Petersburg, when the enemy had turned our left, and was rolling up our line and capturing regiment after regiment, it changed front under fire, stopped the enemy's advance, and saved the troops in the line to its right. It gave Putnam, Lowell, two Reveries, Abbott, Patten, Babo, Wesselhoft, Ropes, Paine, and eight more officers to the list of those who were killed in action, or died of wounds received there. As the Second shared in the great review as a part of Sherman's army, the Twentieth shared in it as a part of the Army of the Potomac, with a record of some 30 battles.

Among the officers of the Boston regiments were Welles of the First, afterward killed while in command of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, and Major Chandler, also of the First, Savage, Mudge, Dwight, Abbott, Cary, Robeson, Goodwin, Grafton, and Perkins of the Second, who were killed or died of wounds received in action; Gordon of the Second, who became a brigadier and brevet major-general; Bartlett and Macy of the Twentieth, one of whom lost a leg and one a hand, and both of whom were brevetted major-general; Colonel Stevenson of the Twenty-fourth, who was killed near Spottsylvania as a brigadier-general, commanding a division; Colonel Prescott of the Thirty-second, who died of wounds received in action; Underwood of the Second and Thirty-third, afterward a brigadier and brevet major-general; Colonel Wilde of the Thirty-fifth, promoted brigadier-general, and Sidney Willard of the same regiment, killed at Fredericksburg; Colonel Griswold of the Fifty-sixth, killed in the Wilderness; and the very gallant and accomplished Colonel Lovell of the Second Cavalry, killed in the Valley campaign of 1864.

No Boston man was made a major-general in the war of secession, but the same is true of the men of Massachusetts, if we except General Banks and General

of the regiments and batteries which have from the first Bill Hunt to Lee's surrender, many of them were present. At Fair Oaks, and Glendale, and Malvern Hill; at the second Bull Run, at the Antietam, at Fredericksburg, and the Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, and at the Wilderness, and at the Battle of Brattleboro, at Lookout Mountain to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah through the Carolinas, and the first class of arms in the summer of 1861, to the firing of the last shot in the spring of 1865, the white flag with the arms of Massachusetts, was to be

for the meetings of the governor and council, and also the officers of the governor and other state officers are at the west end. In the fireproof portico are the various committee rooms and the state library which is 88x37 feet and 30 feet high, and has a collection of nearly 65,000 volumes. The Hall, which is the entrance hall, contains flags carried by the Massachusetts soldiers in the civil war, historical tablets and statues and busts.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Flagstaff hill, being the highest part of Boston Common, was selected as the most fitting place for the monument to

musket, which rests upon the ground. Between these pedestals on the four sides of the plinth, in demi-relief, are representations five feet, six inches long, by two feet, six inches wide, symbols of war incidents, the first being the departure of a regiment for battle; the second, a naval engagement; the third, the labors of the Sanitary Commission, and the fourth, the return of the regiment. On the plinth rests the pedestal proper, which is 14 feet and six inches in height, with pannelled sides. On the panel facing the south is the following inscription, written by Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University:



OLD JOHN HANCOCK HOUSE, Formerly on Beacon Street.

commemorate the soldiers and sailors who fell in our late war. This monument, designed by Mr. Martin Milmore, was dedicated Sept. 17, 1877, the 24th anniversary of the settlement of Boston. The shaft of white Maine granite is over 70 feet high, and the foundation, cruciform in shape, is 16 feet high. From a platform one foot square, reached by three steps, rises a plinth nine feet high, with projecting pedestals at the four corners, embellished with laurel wreaths in high relief. Upon the bronze pedestals stand the bronze statues, eight feet in height, representing

To the Men of Boston Who Died For Their Country On Land and Sea in the War Which Kept the Union Whole, And Destroyed Slavery. The Grateful City That Their Example May Speak To Coming Generations.

The granite shaft of the Roman-Doric order, and ornate in character, rises from the pedestal, and figures in high relief, eight feet in height, representing the four sections of the union—North, South, East and West—are grouped about its base. There are four sections of this shaft, marked off by beautifully-sculptured wreaths. At the top is an elaborately-carved capital seven feet square, and above each side is an eagle with outspread wings of white marble. On the capstone, which is a circular block of granite 2 feet, 11 inches high, and 6 feet in diameter, stands the bronze statue of the genius of America, 11 feet high. It is the figure of a majestic woman wearing a flowing robe, over which is a loose tunic, bound with a girdle at the waist. A heavy mantle, clasped at the throat, is thrown back over the shoulders, and falls the full length of the figure behind. The head wears a crown of 13 stars. The figure rests on the right foot, and the left is a little advanced. The right hand, resting upon the hilt of an unsheathed sword, holds two laurel wreaths, one for the soldiers and one for the sailors. The left hand holds the broad banner of the republic, which rises six feet above the head. The head is slightly bowed, with the eyes cast down, symbolic of America, not as conqueror, but as mourner.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Boston's Custom House, on the corner of State and India streets, was begun in 1837 and finished 10 years later, at a cost to the United States government of over \$1,000,000. It is a large granite building, fire-proof throughout, built in the form of a Greek cross, 140 feet long and 75 feet wide at the ends, and has 32 granite columns of the Doric style of architecture. There is a large rotunda in the Corinthian style of architecture, 63 feet long, 30 feet wide and 62 feet high; and the ceiling is supported by 12 marble columns, 29 feet high. The offices of the collector, deputy collector and clerks are on the main floor; and those of the naval officer, surveyor, cashier and a deputy collector, who has charge of the entrance, clearance and register of vessels, are upon the entrance floor. In the centre of this floor is a large hall.

OLD STATE HOUSE.

In 1636, by the will of Robert Keyne, a wealthy sea captain, £300 were given to Boston for the erection of a marketplace, with rooms for the courts to meet upon the second floor. This building, by the proposed plan, was to be 36 feet wide and 60 feet long, set upon 21 pillars 10 feet high. It is not known exactly when it was first used, but from certain ancient reports it is inferred that it was occupied for the first time in 1638. The lower floor was used for the daily exchange, and the rooms of the governor, council and representatives were upon the second floor. The building was destroyed by fire in 1711, but was immediately rebuilt, and the new building was used for the first time in March,

1714, when a town-meeting was held there. By another fire, in 1747, it was partially destroyed, but was repaired in the following year, in its present form, and was says a writer in 1794, in length 110 feet, in breadth 38 feet, and three stories high. On the centre of the roof is a tower, consisting of three stories, finished according to the Tuscan, Ionic and Doric orders. From the super-story window is an extensive prospect of the harbor into the bay and of the adjacent country. Of the interior, this same writer says: "The lower story of the building serves for a covered walk for any of the inhabitants. On this floor are kept the offices of the clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Court of Common Pleas. The chambers over it are occupied by the General Court—the Senate in one and the representative body in the opposite chamber. The third story is appropriated for the use of the committees of the General Court. On the lower floor are 10 pillars which support the chambers occupied by the Legislature." In 1832 the building was again imperilled by fire, but the damage was very slight. Since the removal of City Hall to School street, this building has been abandoned for official affairs, and is now given up to business purposes. In 1875 it was proposed to tear down the building, which seemed to have its historic memories so obliterated by stirring business interests, but after considerable discussion it was decided to let it remain, and in 1881 the City Council voted to appropriate the sum of \$35,000 for repairing and restoring the building as much as possible to its former appearance. This was accordingly done, and it was rededicated July 11, 1882. Although the outward appearance of the Old State House is very much the same, the interior, with its confused assemblage of railroad insurance and brokers' offices has lost the dignity and glory of the days when these same walls re-echoed proclamations of death and accessions of British sovereigns, and the solemn and thrilling declaration of American independence.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

The Bunker Hill monument was erected not in memory of the defeat which the Americans suffered there, but to commemorate the overthrow of the British tyranny and the rise of American liberty. The first memorial was erected by King Solomon's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in December, 1794, in Mr. Russell's house. It was a pillar of wood, 18 feet high, on a platform eight feet high and eight feet square, and surmounted by a gilt urn. A model of it is preserved in the entrance to the present monument, which now stands in the centre of Monument square. This monument, designed by Solomon Willard, and erected at the cost of over \$130,000, was dedicated June 17, 1835, at which time Daniel Webster made his famous oration. The corner-stone was laid June 17, 1825, by General Lafayette.

It is of Quincy granite and is 231 feet high, with a base 30 feet square, and the column tapers gradually and is 15 2-5 feet square at the apex. A flight of 235 stone steps, winding around a hollow core leads to the observatory, which is 11 feet square and 17 feet high, and has four windows. The capstone of the apex weighs two and one half tons, and is in one piece. Small windows at regular intervals afford air and light, but in addition to this the shaft is lighted by gas, for many visitors daily ascend the steps to obtain the fine view which the observatory affords. The Bunker Hill Monument Association has charge of the monument. There is a stone slab on the monument grounds to mark the spot where General Warren fell, and a few years ago a bronze statue of Colonel Prescott was erected.

KING'S CHAPEL.

The first King's Chapel, at the corner of Tremont and School streets, was built between 1687 and 1689, when Governor Andros, finding it impossible to buy a suitable piece of land for the erection of a church from Sewall and his brother Purtans, took a corner of the burying-ground, and this appropriation of the land was called at the time "a bare-faced squat." The present edifice was built about 1720.

The construction of Long wharf, which was then a stupendous undertaking, was begun in 1710, and was described when finished as "a noble Pier 1801 or 2000 feet long, with a row of Warehouses on the North Side for the use of merchants. . . . From the head of the Pier you go up the chief Street of the Town."

A DEAD SOLDIER.

He sleeps at last—a hero of his race. Dead—and the roses on his face. While the faint summer stars, like sentinels, Hover above his lonely resting-place.

A soldier, yet less soldier than a man—Who gave his body for his country's plan. The courage of his arm, his patient heart, And the hero-soul that flamed when wrong began.

Not Caesar, Alexander, Antoinette, No despot born of old warrior line, No Napoleon of the sword, whose cruel hands Caught at the throat of love upon its shrine.

But one who worshipped in the sweeter years Those rights that men have gained with blood and tears; And fought his battles with anointed spears. —(From the "EDWARD MONTGOMERY, in Harper's Magazine.



CUSTOM HOUSE, Foot of State Street.

from the Second and the other from the Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry. The Second and the Twentieth, though they seldom served together, were always mutually attached, and envious of each other. They had many points of similarity. They were officers from very much the same social class.

Of the early history of the Twentieth it is not well for the writer of this paper to speak. General Fairbank was lieutenant-colonel of this regiment at its organization in 1861; but from the end of 1862 to the end of the war, the discipline maintained in it was exact, like that of the Second, and both regiments showed many shining examples of brilliant bravery and tenacity.

At Fredericksburg the Twentieth

general was given to many colonels and lieutenant-colonels who went from Boston. Disabling wounds or death fell to the lot of so many of the Boston officers, by reason of the fact that the best young men were sent into the infantry instead of seeking positions on the staff, or even in the artillery or cavalry, that few of them lived or preserved their health long enough to rise high. It was a shame to put in among such soldiers the scum and refuse of humanity which the pernicious bounty system turned in their direction. Brilliant as were the records of many of these bodies of men, there was probably not one among them that did not suffer in reputation and fall below its own ideal, because of the contaminating flood which was let loose upon them. To such pollution was due the death of a gallant captain of a distinguished Massachusetts regiment, murdered by the campfire on the ground of his own company, and almost certainly by one of his own men, who was never brought to justice.

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STATE HOUSE.

On Beacon Hill, on a site which was formerly Governor Hancock's cow-pasture, stands Boston's State House, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1793. It is 173 feet long by 61 feet wide, and, including the dome, is 110 feet high. It faces Beacon street, and the grounds in front are laid out in terraces, with statues of Horace Mann and Daniel Webster near the entrance, and two large fountains in the centre of the grounds. The gilded dome, which is seen from all approaches to the city, is 30 feet from its pediment and is 50 feet in diameter. The cupola, which is reached by 170 steps, is free to visitors when the Legislature is not in session, and commands a fine view of Boston and its harbor. A fire-proof wing has been added to the north side of the original building, and another addition is being made at the present time. The dome of the State House is the largest room in the city. The Senate chamber, 60x50 feet, is at the east end and the room

representing Peace, History, the Army and the Navy. The statue of Peace represents a seated female figure with classic drapery; her right arm is raised, and she



OLD STATE HOUSE, Corner of State and Washington Streets.

holds an olive branch in her hand. The statue of the sailor, which faces the sea, is in an easy attitude, the right hand resting upon a drawn cutlass, while the left hand is upon the hip. The significant open collar and knotted handkerchief add to the effect. The figure representing History is clad in a simple Greek costume and is in a sitting position. In her right hand is a stylus, and in her left a tablet which rests upon the knees. The soldier is represented, clad with army coat, belt and accoutrements. One hand is upon the barrel and the other upon the muzzle of his

and strangers, as well as townsfolk. Accordingly the selectmen took action as to the site and plan of the proposed building, and other subscriptions were generously given by patriotic citizens to defray the expenses. The building, by the proposed plan, was to be 36 feet wide and 60 feet long, set upon 21 pillars 10 feet high. It is not known exactly when it was first used, but from certain ancient reports it is inferred that it was occupied for the first time in 1638. The lower floor was used for the daily exchange, and the rooms of the governor, council and representatives were upon the second floor. The building was destroyed by fire in 1711, but was immediately rebuilt, and the new building was used for the first time in March,

In a second-hand book store on Grand

THE GRAND ARMY.

History of its Organization and Growth—The Present Department Commanders of the Several States.

At the close of the late civil war, Major B. F. Stephenson of Illinois, acting upon a suggestion made by his boon companion, Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, while they were making the expedition to Meridian, under General Sherman in February, 1864, took active measures to form a society to unite under bonds of friendship as firmly as they had held together in time of suffering all those who had served their country in time of great peril. As a result, on April 6, 1865, the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at



CHARLES F. MULLER,
Department Commander, Tennessee.

Assistant commanding officer, surgeon-general and chaplain. In departments, an assistant-department-commander, surgeon-general and chaplain. In posts, an assistant-post-commander, post-surgeon, post-chaplain, officer of the day, and officer of the guard. Officers of posts were to be elected annually at the last meeting in December.

The declaration of principles in the constitution," written by Adjutant-General Robert M. Woods, was as follows:

Constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic.
ARTICLE I.
Declaration of Principles.
Section 1. The soldiers of the volunteer army of the United States, during

change in the mode or ratio of representation as above given, but provided for additional officers, as follows:
In the national organization, an as-

change in the mode or ratio of representation as above given, but provided for additional officers, as follows:
In the national organization, an as-



THOMAS COGSWELL,
Department Commander, New Hampshire.

Decatur by Major Stephenson, who was assisted by Captain Phelps. Its charter read as follows:

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.
To all whom it may concern, greeting:
Know ye, that the commander of the Department of Illinois, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of M. F. Kahan, G. H. Steele, George H. Manning, L. C. Pugh, J. H. Hale, J. T. Bishop, C. Reibsaue, J. W. Routh, R. F. Sibley, I. N. Cottrill, Joseph Prior and A. Toland, does, by the authority in him vested, empower and constitute them charter members of an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Post 1 of Decatur, District of Mason, Department of Illinois, and they are hereby constituted as said post and authorized to make by-laws for the government of said post, and to do and perform all acts necessary

to conduct and carry on said organization in accordance with the constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Done at Springfield, Illinois, this 6th day of April, 1865.

B. F. STEPHENSON,
Commander of Department.
Robert M. Woods, adjutant-general. The constitution agreed upon was printed in Springfield, and copies were sent to the Decatur post on May 15. It was as follows:

1. Precinct organizations to be known as Post No. — (name of city, town, township, ward or precinct). The officers to be post commander, adjutant and quartermaster (presumably by election), and "an officer of the day and such other officers as may be necessary for the transaction of business, to be detailed by the commanding officer."

2. County organizations to be known as District of — (name of county) with a

to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

1. The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together with the strong cords of love and affection the comrades in arms in many battles, sieges and marches.

2. To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance.

3. To make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of soldiers' orphans and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers.

4. For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age or misfortune.

5. For the establishment and defence

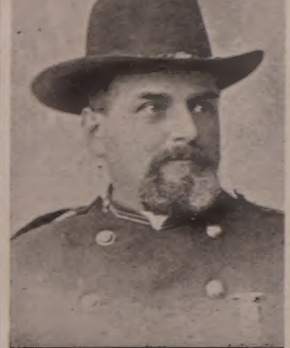
Representation.
Posts were to have no direct representation in the department encampment. The county or district organization was to be composed of one delegate for every 10 members of the Grand Army of the district. The district organizations had general supervision of posts, and the establishment of new posts. Each district was entitled to one delegate in the department organization, which was to meet once in each year. The national organization was to be composed of two delegates from each department. The constitution, as amended by the convention at Springfield, July 12, 1866, made on



A. K. TAYLOR,
Department Commander, Texas.

the rebellion of 1861-3, actuated by the impulses and convictions of patriotism and general right, and combined in the strong bands of fellowship and unity by the toils, the dangers and the victories of a long and valorously-waged war, feel themselves called upon to declare, in definite form of words, and in determined co-operative action, those principles and rules which should guide the earnest patriot, the enlightened freeman, and the Christian citizen in his course of action; and to agree upon those plans and laws which should govern them in a united and systematic working method with which, in some measure, shall be effected the preservation of the grand results of the war, the fruits of their labor and toil, so as to benefit the deserving and worthy.

Sec. 2. The results which are designed



A. M. MATHEWS,
Department Commander, New Jersey.

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view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people.

In January, 1868, the National Encampment in Philadelphia added to this fifth section, "But this association does not design to make nominations for the office or to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes."

The Indianapolis convention added the word "sailors," and also a new section, from the constitution of the Loyal Legion, which is as follows:

6. The maintenance of true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for, and fidelity to the national constitution and laws, manifested by the discountenance of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, together with a defense of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men. The titles of a number of officers were changed, as grand commander for department commander, and senior and junior vice post commanders for assistant post commanders.

The present form of rules and regulations was adopted in May 1869.

Post No. 2 was organized in April, 1869, at Springfield, according to General Webber's record.

The first session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held November 29, 1866, in accordance with the following:

HEADQUARTERS G. A. R.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 31, 1866.
General Orders No. 13.

A national convention of the Grand Army of the Republic is hereby ordered to convene at Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of perfecting the national organization and the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

The ratio of representation shall be as follows: Each post shall be entitled to one representative, and when the membership exceeds 100, to one additional representative, and in the same ratio for

every additional 100 or fractional part thereof.

All department and district officers, "ex-officio," shall be members of said convention. All comrades are requested to wear the "blue" with corps badges, etc.

B. F. STEPHENSON,
Commander-in-Chief,
G. A. R., U. S.
J. C. WEBBER,
Ad't. Gen'l. Deut., Illinois.



GEORGE H. INNIS,
Department Commander, Massachusetts.

The convention was called to order by Commander-in-Chief B. F. Stephenson, and Colonel John M. Snyder was appointed secretary, and General Jules C. Webber, Illinois, and Major O. M. Wilson, Indiana, assistant secretaries. After various committees had been ap-

proved of the matter, and May 30 was selected as an appropriate time. Memorial day is now a legal holiday in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New

York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan and Colorado.

The third annual meeting of the National Encampment was held in Cincinnati, May 12, 1868, at which time General W. H. Baldwin made an address. General Logan was re-elected commander-in-chief. General Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin was senior vice-commander-in-chief, and Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was junior vice-commander-in-chief. S. B. Wylie Mitchell of Pennsylvania was surgeon-general, and Rev. A. H. Quint, D.D., of Massachusetts was chaplain-in-chief.

A special meeting of the National Encampment was held in New York city Oct. 27, 1868, to consider:

1. The extension of time for muster-in-

grades beyond the first day of September to old comrades.

2. To adopt or reject the report of the committee appointed to look into the practicability of connecting a life insurance plan with the Grand Army of the Republic.

3. To adopt a badge, commission and certificate of membership for the organization.

4. To consider several other subjects of importance which will be brought before the encampment.

During General Logan's second term, W. T. Collins of Minnesota served as adjutant-general in place of General Chipman, who was obliged to resign on account of pressure of professional business, but consented to serve as judge-

advocate-general. Colonel F. A. Starin was appointed inspector-general. Colonel Timothy Luky, quartermaster-general, and Colonel R. J. Hinton, assistant inspector-general.

At the fourth annual session of the national encampment, held in Washington, D.C., May 11, 1870, General Logan was again elected as commander-in-chief. "I can express in no fitting words the deep sense of gratitude I feel at this manifestation of your confidence in and friendship for me. It would be affectation to withhold from you my sincere thanks. The comrades who would not appreciate the office you have conferred upon me, so exalted in itself and an honor to its

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fully, and see to it that no trust you have reposed in me shall be abused. Let fraternity, charity, and loyalty be our watchwords, and we need not fear that we will deserve and attain success."

All the members of his staff were re-appointed. General Louis Wagner succeeded General Hawley as junior vice-commander-in-chief. Samuel A. Green, Massachusetts, was surgeon-general, and George W. Collier, Ohio, chaplain-in-chief. At the fifth annual session of the national encampment, held in Boston in John A. Andrew Post Hall, May 10, 1871, Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island, was elected commander-in-chief. Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania, senior vice-commander-in-chief, and James Cory, California, junior vice-commander-in-chief. Dr. Samuel A. Green of Massachusetts was re-elected surgeon-general, and Rev. William Earnshaw, Ohio, was elected chaplain-in-chief.

General Burnside established his headquarters at No. 11 Liberty street, New York city, with the following staff: Adjutant-general, William Cutting, New York; quartermaster-general, Cornelius G. Atwood, Massachusetts.

Inspector-general, Robert B. Beath,

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GENERAL WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

THE LAST THREE.

BY STEPHEN O. SHERMAN.

Grant, Sheridan and Sherman, the leaders of our arms,
Who dared the battle's dangers amid the war's alarms;
The triad of our glory when the traitors' hand was raised,
When cowards thought of danger, and the bravest men were dazed;
Two have crossed the river amid a nation's tears,
To win their greatest triumphs in bright celestial spheres.

While you, a grizzled veteran, stand gazing o'er the stream
With dark and turbid waters, transfixed as in a dream.

You see our little band of troops beneath a city's walls,
You see the starry flag unfurled in Montezuma's halls,
You see that city's crest and head bowed in the dust before
The legions of the North who swept the Aztec from the shore;

The trail on Western plains you see, the foot-hills in a row,
The hot and scorching sun above, the arid waste below;
You see the savage in his hut, the desert dark and drear,
The soldier who has lost his life, the prairie broad his bier;

You hear the stirring call to arms, the answer loud and long,
"We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong!"
The tramp of armed men you hear advancing to the front,
You see how well the boys in blue withstand the battle's brunt;

You see the line extended far on Shiloh's bloody sand,
Where your brave veterans saved the day by their determined stand,
You see the rebel hosts pushed back where your battalions moved
In silent ranks around the guns, and the battle won at last.

You see your comrades leaping to grasp your hand again,
You see your old division debouching on the plain,
You see victors' eagles you fought to keep in place,
And in the smoke of battle discern your leader's face;

You hear the war drums beating, and the trumpet's noisy blast,
Where glances of the weapons, where heroes do and dare;

The hurle of the minnie, the whistle of the shell,
The whiz of grape and canister, the old familiar yell;
You see the war steeds prancing, the bumpers in the rear,
The camp trains with their drivers, the negro with his lea;

The gap near Chattanooga, the sweeping everglades,
The short and quick encounter when the "Johnnies" drew their blades;
The sad death of McPherson, "the bravest of the brave,"
Who marched with you "through Georgia" to find a hero's grave;

These scenes are in the mind of that soldier last of three,
Who battled for the Union cause "from Atlanta to the sea."



NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT,
(Here lie the remains of the Martyr President.)

pointed, General Palmer made an address on the objects of the Grand Army

advocate-general. Colonel F. A. Starin was appointed inspector-general. Colonel Timothy Luky, quartermaster-general, and Colonel R. J. Hinton, assistant inspector-general.

At the fourth annual session of the national encampment, held in Washington, D.C., May 11, 1870, General Logan was again elected as commander-in-chief. "I can express in no fitting words the deep sense of gratitude I feel at this manifestation of your confidence in and friendship for me. It would be affectation to withhold from you my sincere thanks. The comrades who would not appreciate the office you have conferred upon me, so exalted in itself and an honor to its

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WILLIAM L. DISTIN,
Department Commander Illinois.

district commander, an assistant adjutant-general and district quartermaster. The county or district organization was to be known as — (name of state). Officers: Department commander, adjutant-general, assistant adjutant general and quartermaster general.

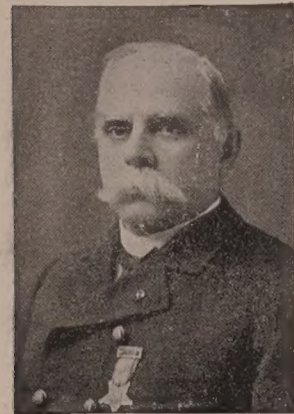
Representation.
Posts were to have no direct representation in the department encampment. The county or district organization was to be composed of one delegate for every 10 members of the Grand Army of the district. The district organizations had general supervision of posts, and the establishment of new posts. Each district was entitled to one delegate in the department organization, which was to meet once in each year. The national organization was to be composed of two delegates from each department. The constitution, as amended by the convention at Springfield, July 12, 1866, made on

The 10th annual session was again held in Philadelphia, June 30, 1876, and General Hartranft was re-elected, and also Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief J. S. Reynolds, and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Charles J. Buckbee. Dr. James L. Watson, New York, was elected surgeon-general, and Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, Massachusetts, chaplain-in-chief. John M. Vanderslice of Pennsylvania was appointed assistant adjutant-general, and David T. Davies aid-de-camp at headquarters.

John C. Robinson of New York was elected commander-in-chief at the 11th annual session, held in Providence, R. I., June 26, 1877. The other officers were: Senior vice-commander-in-chief, Elihu H. Rhodes, Rhode Island; junior vice-commander-in-chief, William Earnshaw, Ohio; surgeon-general, Dr. James L. Watson, re-elected, and chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, re-elected. General Robinson's headquarters were in New York city, and his staff was as follows:

Adjutant-general, James L. Farley, New York.

Quartermaster-general, William Ward, New Jersey.



FLOYD CLARKSON,
Department Commander, New York.

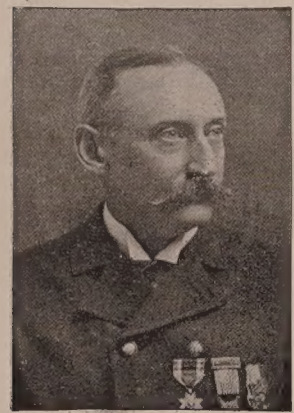
Judge-advocate-general, William Cogswell, Massachusetts.

Inspector-general, William F. Rogers, New York.

Assistant adjutant-general, Harvey B. Denison, New York.

Matthew Hall, Pennsylvania, succeeded Inspector-General Rogers when he was elected commander of the department of New York.

The national encampment met in Springfield, Mass., June 4, 1878, for its 12th annual session, and General Robinson was re-elected, with Paul Van Dervoort, Nebraska, as senior vice-commander-in-chief, and Herbert E. Hill, Massachusetts, as junior vice-commander-in-chief. Dr. James L. Watson and Rev. Joseph F. Lovering were elected for a third term. The same staff was retained. On June 17, 1879, the 13th annual session was held in Albany, N. Y., and General Earnshaw of Ohio, was elected commander-in-chief.

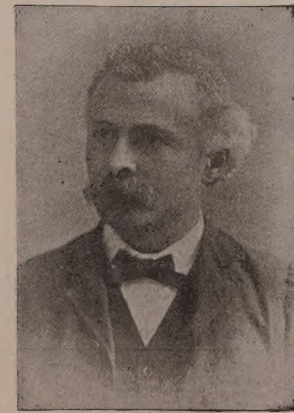


DELOS L. HOLDEN,
Department Commander, Colorado and Wyoming.

der-in-chief, John Palmer, New York, senior vice-commander-in-chief; Harrison Dingman, Potomac, junior vice-commander-in-chief; Dr. W. B. Jones, Pennsylvania, surgeon-general, and Rev. Joseph F. Lovering, chaplain-in-chief, for fourth term. General Earnshaw established headquarters at the National Military Home, Ohio, with the following staff:

Adjutant-general, Isaac B. Stevens, Ohio; quartermaster-general, William Ward, reappointed; judge-advocate-general, William H. Baldwin, Ohio; inspector-general, Charles W. Raphun, Maryland.

The national encampment met for its 14th annual session at the National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., June 8, 1880. At this session it was resolved that the organization to be known as the Women's National Relief Corps, G. A. R., should be completed and that a charter should



LEO RASSIEUR,
Department Commander, Missouri.

he drafted for this organization. The following officers were elected:

Commander-in-chief, Louis Wagner, Pennsylvania.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, Edgar D. Swann, Illinois.

Junior vice-commander-in-chief, Geo. Bowers, New Hampshire.

Surgeon-general, Dr. A. C. Hamlin, Maine.

Chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Joseph F. Lovering (fifth term).

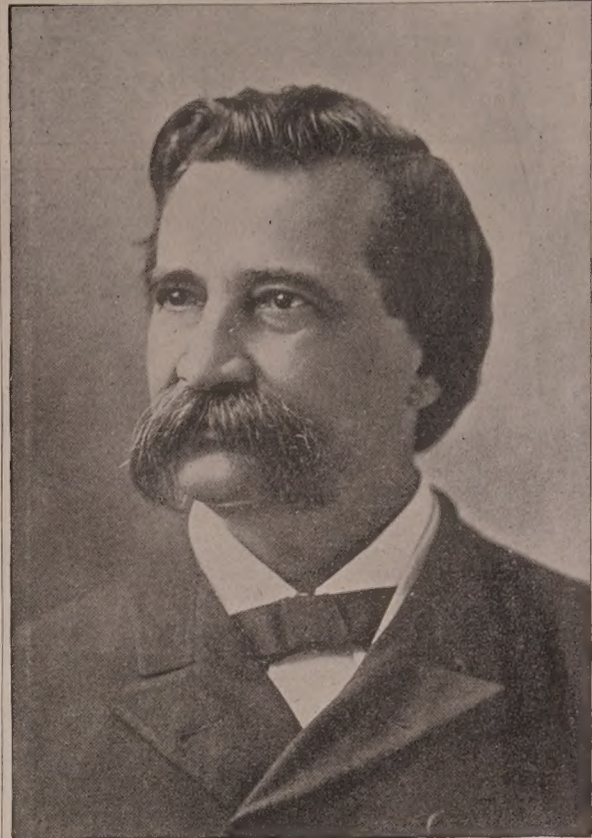
General Wagner established headquarters at Philadelphia, and appointed the following staff:

Adjutant-general, Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania.

Quartermaster-general, William Ward, New Jersey, reappointed.

Inspector-general, James R. Carnahan, Indiana; Judge Advocate-General, George B. Squires, New York. At the 15th annual session, which was held at Indianapolis, Ind., June 13, 1881, a committee, which had been appointed at a previous session made a favorable report relative to

the "Sons of Veterans," recommending certain rules that they should conform to, namely, that they should have a uniformity of name and organization, in



GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

which they should not use the official titles of the Grand Army, and to wear some prominent mark or badge or uniform to distinguish them from the Grand Army of the Republic. George T. Merrill, Massachusetts, was elected commander-in-chief; Charles L. Young, Ohio, senior vice-commander-in-chief; C. V. R. Pond, Michigan, junior vice-commander-in-chief; Dr. Charles Stryer, Pennsylvania, surgeon-general; Rev. Joseph T. Lovering, chaplain-in-chief, (sixth term).

General Merrill established headquarters in Boston with the following staff:

Adjutant-general, William M. Olin, Massachusetts; quartermaster-general, William Ward, reappointed; inspector-general, James R. Carnahan, reappointed; judge-advocate-general, George B. Squires, reappointed. The 16th annual session was held in Baltimore, June 21, 1882. The following officers were elected:

Commander-in-chief, Paul Van Dervoort, Nebraska.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, W. E. W. Ross, Maryland; junior vice-commander-in-chief, I. S. Bangs, Maine; surgeon-general, Dr. Azel Ames, Jr., Massachusetts; chaplain-in-chief, Rev. I. S. Foster, New York. Headquarters were established in Omaha, Neb., and the following staff appointed: Adjutant-general, F. E. Brown, Nebraska; quartermaster-general, John Taylor, Pennsylvania; inspector-general, John W. Burst, Illinois; judge-advocate-general, James R. Carnahan, Indiana.

The seventeenth annual session was held in Denver, July 23, 1883, and the following officers were elected:

Commander-in-chief, Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, William Warner, Missouri.

Junior vice-commander-in-chief, Walter H. Holmes, California.

Surgeon-general, Dr. Azel Ames, Jr., re-elected.

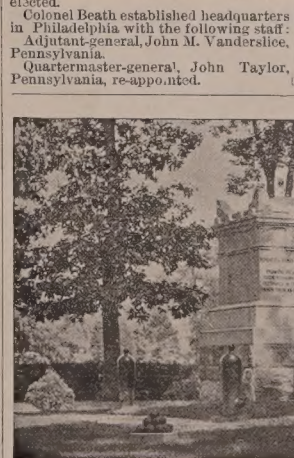
Chaplain-in-chief, Rev. I. M. Foster, re-elected.

Colonel Beath established headquarters in Philadelphia with the following staff:

Adjutant-general, John M. Vanderslice, Pennsylvania; quartermaster-general, John Taylor, Pennsylvania, re-appointed.

following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, Samuel S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, Seldon Connor, Augusta, Maine.



STONE OVER 2111 UNKNOWN DEAD AT ARLINGTON.

Inspector-general, Charles A. Santmyer, Ohio.

Judge-advocate-general, William Vanderslice, Iowa.

Assistant adjutant-general, Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania.

The national encampment met in Minneapolis, July 23, 1884, for its eighteenth annual session and the officers elected were as follows:

Commander-in-chief, John L. Kountz, Toledo, O.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, John P. Allen, Minneapolis.

Junior vice-commander-in-chief, Ira E. Hicks, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Surgeon-general, W. D. Hall, Altoona, Pennsylvania.



NATIONAL CEMETERY AT ARLINGTON.

Pennsylvania; chaplain-in-chief, T. W. Shannell, Three Rivers, Michigan. Headquarters were established in Toledo, Ohio, with the following staff:

Adjutant-general, W. W. Alcorn, Ohio,

third term, quartermaster-general, John Taylor, Pennsylvania; inspector-general, Oscar A. Jones, Michigan; judge-advocate-general, D. R. Austin, Ohio;

20th annual session, and the election of officers was as follows:

Commander-in-chief, Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, Samuel W. Backus, San Francisco.

Junior vice-commander-in-chief, Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.

Surgeon-general, Ambrose S. Everett, Denver, Col.

Chaplain-in-chief, T. C. Warner, Chattanooga, Tenn.

General Fairchild's headquarters were in Madison, Wis. His staff was as follows:

Adjutant-general, E. B. Gray, Madison.

Quartermaster-general, John Taylor (fifth term).

Judge-advocate-general, Henry E. Taintor, Hartford.

Inspector-general, Jacob M. Hunter, Cincinnati.

Assistant adjutant-general, T. W. Oakley, Madison.

The 21st annual session was held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28, 1887, when the following officers were elected:

Commander-in-chief, John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Mo.

Junior vice-commander-in-chief, John C. Linahan, Ponca, N. H.

Surgeon-general, Florence Donohue, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain-in-chief, Edward Anderson, Norwalk, Ct.

Maj. Rea's headquarters were in Minneapolis, with the following staff:

Adjutant-general, Daniel Fish, Minnesota.

Quartermaster-general, John Taylor, (sixth term).

Inspector-general, Ira M. Hedges, New York.

Judge advocate-general, Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont.

Assistant adjutant-general, Robert Statton, Minnesota.

The national encampment met in Columbus, O., Sept. 12, 1888, for its 22d annual session. The following officers were elected:

Commander-in-chief, William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.

Senior vice-commander-in-chief, Moses H. Neil, Columbus, O.

Junior vice-commander-in-chief, Joseph Hadfield, New York City.

Surgeon-general, R. M. De Witt, Des Moines, Iowa.

Chaplain-in-chief, T. G. Updyke, Brookings, Dakota.

Commander-in-Chief, Warner established headquarters at Kansas City with the following staff:

Adjutant-general, Eugene F. Weigel, Missouri.

Quartermaster-general, John Taylor, (seventh term).

Inspector-general, George S. Evans, Cambridge.

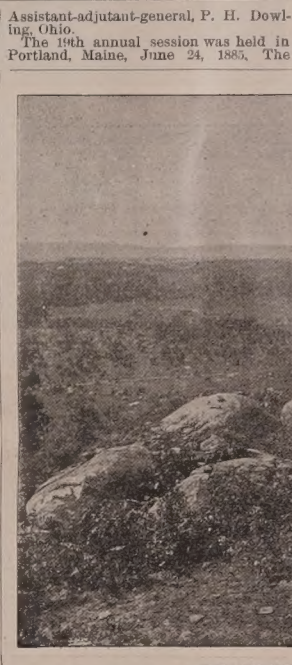
Judge-advocate-general, J. B. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.



THE FIELD AT GETTYSBURG, FROM LITTLE ROUND TOP.

from Chickamauga battle-field will be taken. In the store window of Chattanooga the visitor may see many "Chickamauga relics." They usually take the form of sections of trees with half-buried missiles protruding. A suspicion exists that the manufacture of relics is a profitable industry followed by some of the enterprising residents of the vicinity. It is said that with assorted fragments of iron, a collection of musket balls, some sanded logs and a dead hammer, the most interesting relics can be turned out in a few hours.

During the Confederate reunion a man drove into Chattanooga with his wagon full of logs. One of his specimens had 13 pieces of shell sticking in it and partially visible. People who live upon the



Col. William Beal.

Forty years is a long time to be actively engaged in one line of business, yet for nearly that length of time, or to put it accurately, since 1851, Colonel Beals has occupied a prominent position among leading public decorators, his establishment being not only the largest but is also the oldest in Boston, and in his particular line few men are more extensively known throughout the country.

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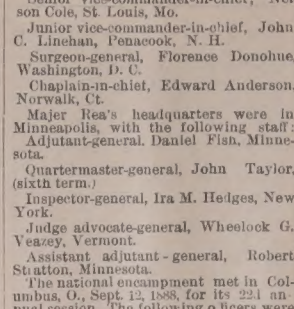
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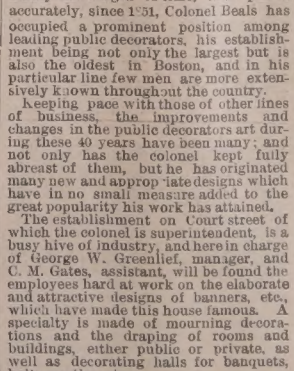
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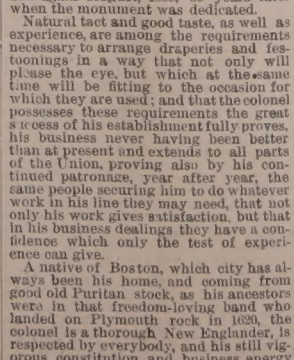
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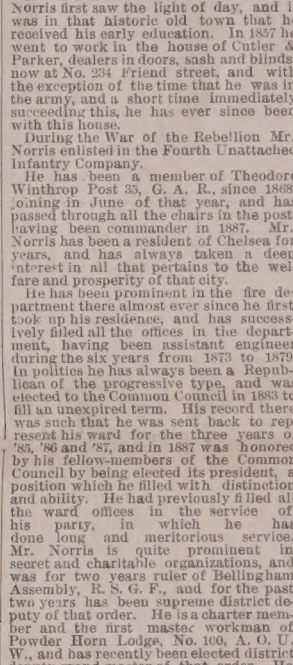
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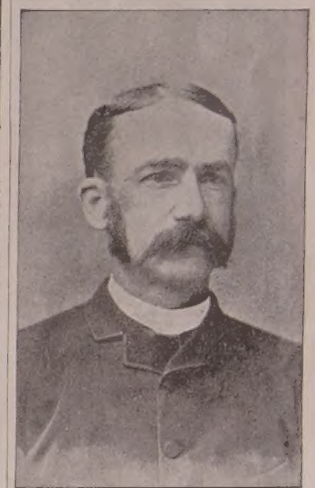
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Here, in Virginia's dearest soil, in panoramic view of scenes, and war's turmoil, he heads the ranks of blue, No more the bugle notes to hear, nor tap of stirring drum, No more the loud resounding cheer, nor far tattoo will come; Here, in the end that's for us all, his dash-ing life is o'er. The change, reveille and recall will move his pulses no more; No more will head the sally, with the troop-er's wild hurrah The whirlwind of the Valley, and the Thunderbolt of War.

Here Mother Earth sweet rest will give where legions round him lie, 'Tis not all of life to live, nor all of death to die; His valor is a heritage; his famous deeds adorn A nation's history's brightest page, and mil-lions yet unborn Will ride within the rebel lines, and join in his foray; At Winchester will read the signs when Twenty miles away; Will follow Early's foot retreat, and blood will wildly thrill; Recalling laurels at the feet of gallant "Lit-tle Phil."

So rest, brave captain, sleeping on the sward your valor won, Whose soul is wet with weeping for a nation's valiant son; The flag and fragrant flowers we place above your breast, Here in nature's sweetest bowers, where comes deserved rest; Here bringing tears and sorrow we mourn a soldier's death; Here look hopeful to that morrow where life renews its breath, Here wonder on the glory, the diadem you wear— "O Grave, where is thy victory, and Death, thy sting, O where?"



JEREMIAH NORRIS, Past Commander, Post 35, Chelsea.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL POEM

Read at the Academy of Music, New York, Sunday Evening, May 30, 1890.

By COLONEL A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Comrades—in Union's battle! And friends—in Freedom's march— Today we rear no column, We build no triumph-arch. Above the ashes of our dead With reverent step we softly tread, And summer's tender flowerets spread. For summer suns to perch! Frail emblems of our nation's trail, These roses red and lilies pale, That flourish for a while, to fall, And yet, beneath our feet, The virtues of their lives exhale, To make their memory sweet!

Comrades! the flowers must wither; But from their fragrant mould The gardens of the future Will beam with blue and gold. Beyond the graves of heroes gone The march of heroes presses on; Our martyrs keep the garrison. The camps of night they hold: While, forward, in the morning light, To gain each still disputed height, Ours is the flag, and ours the fight, And ours the living van, Wherever there's wrongs to right, Or rights to claim—for man!

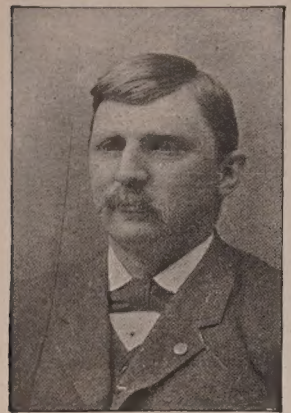
No need of marble columns In valor's pile of death; No need of stonied tablet, Or stately cenotaph. The flowers we strew, with tender care, The wreaths that loving kindred bear, For dear ones in their sleep to wear, And make these lonely graves of ours Far richer, with affection's dowers, And lofter than the climbing towers Of all the ancient time; For upward rises, from these flowers, A nation's faith sublime!

SONS OF VETERANS

History of the Organization—Its Objects, With Its Roster.

The first organization of the sons of Union soldiers was formed in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1878. On the records, Anna M. Ross Post, No. 94, G. A. R., Philadelphia, it is shown that on Aug. 27, 1878, Comrade James P. Holt moved that a committee of five be appointed to devise means of forming a G. A. R. Cadet Corps, to be attached to that post.

On the 17th of the following September the committee reported and submitted a plan for such an organization, which was adopted by the post, and a month later a constitution was drawn up



M. M. HOLMES,
Department Commander of Washington and Alaska.

and a committee to receive applications for membership appointed.

On the 26th of September Anna M. Ross Camp No. 1 of Philadelphia, Order of Sons of Veterans, was formally organized, and a short time after a similar Cadet Corps was formed in connection with Post 51 of Philadelphia. The impetus to such cadet formations was given and other posts through the State of Pennsylvania followed the order of the posts named.

A division organization was completed in July, 1880, and Comrade Linder was elected colonel, which title he held until July, 1882, when he was succeeded by James H. Classen. The order rapidly spread, and the States of New York, Delaware and New Jersey began organizing cadet corps. In 1881 a national organization was formed, and Alfred Cope was elected commander. In 1881 Major A. P. Davis of Pittsburgh, Pa., formed an organization in that city under the title, Sons of Veterans of the United States of America, and prepared for it a constitution, rules and regulations and a ritual, providing for local and state associations and a national organization.

The order of Cadet Corps was not without dissensions, which seriously threatened its existence. In 1883, 33 of its camps withdrew from the parent organization and joined that formed by Major Davis.

Three camps were left of the original organization, but the national division remained intact, and Commander Cope created a provisional division in Pennsylvania, with L. M. Wagner as provisional colonel. However, the organization did not last long, and in August, 1886, a consolidation was made with the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

The growth of the order has been rapid and it now numbers nearly six thousand members in 31 states and five Territories. And has gathered within its ranks the most prominent of the rising young Americans in the land. The principles and objects of the Sons of Veterans as stated in their laws is as follows:

A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under his beneficent guidance the free institutions of our land, consecrated by the services and blood of our fathers, have been preserved, and the integrity and life of the nation preserved.

True allegiance to the government of the United States of America, based upon a respect for, and devotion and fidelity to its constitution and laws, manifested by the discountenancing of anything that may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our national Union.

To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

To aid the members of the G. A. R. in caring for their helpless or disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to the widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial day.

To aid and assist worthy and needy members of the order.

To inculcate patriotism and love of



WILLIAM T. RILEY,
Department Commander, Idaho.

country, not alone among our membership, but among all the people of the land, and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty, and justice to all.

Applicants for membership must not be less than 18 years of age, their fathers must have been deceased or honorably discharged Union soldiers or sailors, or they must be sons of members of the organization.

The order is formed as follows: 1st, local organizations known as camps; 2d, state organizations known as divisions, and 3d, the national organization known as the commandery-in-chief. It is military in its work, and is officered according to army regulations. Camps maintain the same order and work as companies, divisions correspond to regiments, and the commandery-in-chief to the army.

The captain, first and second lieutenants, are elected by ballot. The captain appoints his staff as follows: First sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, chaplain, color sergeant, sergeant of the guard, corporal of the guard, musician, camp guard and picket guard.

The captain presides over the meetings

of the camp, and in his absence his duties are performed by the first and second lieutenants. The chaplain's duties are indicated by his title. The first sergeant keeps the records and makes a quarterly report to division headquarters through the captain. The quartermaster- sergeant keeps the funds.

The first commander-in-chief after the provisional national organization was Harvey H. Rowley of Pittsburgh, Pa., followed by Frank F. Merritt of Maine, H. W. Arnold of Johnston, Pa., Walter S. Paine of Fostoria, O. (two terms), and G. B. Abbott of Chicago (two terms).

Commandery-in-Chief—General Charles

next convention was held at Worcester, and Henry S. Cromwell of Springfield was elected colonel. He in turn was succeeded by George H. Cleveland of Worcester (now deceased), John H. Hinkley of Beverly, Nathan C. Upham of Fitchburg, D. B. Perbeck of Salem, each in the order named, as the annual conventions of the division held in Boston, Fitchburg, Springfield and Lynn, respectively. To the pluck, perseverance and hard and conscientious work of each of these commanders is due much of the growth of the division.

Each did much to further the interests of the Sons, and each and every one of

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BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

This painting is a marvel, and is considered the masterpiece of Paul Philippoteaux, an artist whose world-wide fame is in no small measure due to the success and popularity attending the exhibition in Boston and other American cities of this, the greatest of American cycloramas.

At Gettysburg, in Southern Pennsylvania, is conceded to have occurred the greatest battle of modern times. One of the result of which everything depended, and its ending was most decisive. The battle waged three days, the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, and at its commencement the Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee numbered 75,000 strong, while the Union army, commanded by Major-General George Gordon Meade, numbered from 60,000 to 70,000 men. Each of the two first days the Confederates gained an advantage, but on the third day the Union forces were victorious, and Lee's army retreated back across the Potomac, having lost over 40,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the loss to the Union army was about 23,000; and at the close of the third day it is estimated that 48,000 men from both armies lay dead or wounded on the field. The artist has selected the critical moment of the third day for his subject, at a time that the awful contest was raging fiercest, when General Pickett, the redoubtable Pickett, the Ney of the Confederacy, led his force of 15,000 Virginians, the flower of the Southern army, in a charge hardly less desperate or heroic than the immortal one of the 600 at Balaklava. Notwithstanding the incessant fire of the Union artillery which rained solid shot, bombshells and grape, sweeping them away by the hundreds, silently but steadily they pushed forward, forced the Union lines, and for a few moments were inside the enemy's position, but greatly reduced in numbers, and with the odds overwhelmingly against them after a terrible hand-to-hand conflict, they were obliged to retreat. This was the turning point in that awful day, a day which marks the last tread of hostile Confederate forces in a Northern state. Had that day been lost to the Union forces, it is possible the subsequent history of the war would have been vastly different from what it now is. The spectator is supposed to be on a knoll of cemetery ridge just inside the Union lines, with the great battle going on all around and about him, and the accuracy of the surroundings, the perspective and the realistic appearance of the whole, causes the figures to stand forth with such life-like distinctness, that one can scarcely believe he is looking at painted canvas, but seems to see the grain fields reaching far over to the distant mountains and woods, the stone walls and country roads, the contending armies animate objects, live men and horses, smoking cannon, soldiers wounded, dying and dead, the bursting of shells, mounted officers directing the armies' movements, the horrors but intense excitement of a great battle seem actually before him; so real it seems that an imaginative person could almost hear the roar of the artillery or the moans of the wounded. So terrible was the discharge of the Confederate artillery during the two noon hours of that intensely hot July day, that it is estimated that 800 shells were thrown inside the Union lines, an average of 70 each minute, or more than one every second. Mr. Philippoteaux, the artist, is a native of Paris, and still claims France as his home. Several years ago he came to this



GENERAL CUSTER IN 1863.

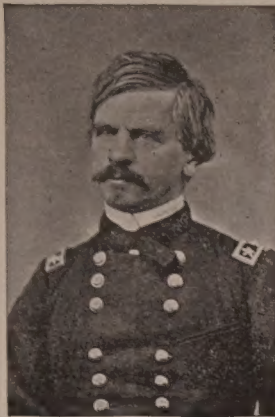
ted it and the interest in it continues unabated. Those having visited it once, being enthusiastic in praising its realism and scenic effect, cause many to go who have not seen it before, and many having seen

THE ATLANTIC WORKS.

These works, cuts of which will be found on this page, were organized in 1833 and incorporated under a special charter. Their specialty is marine work,

under command of Admiral Farragut, that the flag of the republic might be proof to foreign powers that it still lived, the noble screw frigate Franklin was selected for the service. The hull which had laid for many years on the stocks at the Portsmouth navy yard, was launched, and the contract for her machinery was awarded to the Atlantic works. The engines and boilers cost about \$300,000 and were considered the consummation of the mechanical skill and experience of the navy department and the builders.

Her two engines were horizontal back-acting, with 18-inch cylinders, 3 feet, 6 inch stroke of piston. She had six boilers, with 585 square feet of grate surface. The surface condenser had 61 miles of brass



GENERAL BANKS IN 1863.

tubes in it. The total weight of boilers and engines was 500 tons. The ship and her engines were looked upon abroad, as well as at home, as an honor to American skill. Admiral Farragut said: "She steams better under full power than any frigate in our service."

After the close of the war the Atlantic works again took up their regular line of work and during the past 20 years they have built, or fitted with engines and boilers, about 75 vessels, among which may be mentioned the steamer Enterprise; the iron steamship William Lawrence, for the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company; five freight steamers for use on the lakes; the sloop of war Adams and Essex; the revenue cutters Richard

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

There are probably few persons in New England better known to the amusement-loving public than is William Austin, the genial and enterprising proprietor of the Nickelodeon on Court street. Mr. Austin was born in Lebanon, Me., in 1833, and came to Boston when only 14 years of age. He first found employment at the old City Hotel, then on Brattle street, on the ground now covered by Hon. Leopold Morse's clothing store, and for a period of three years and four months he filled various positions in that then famous hostelry. A remarkable thing about Mr. Austin's position there was the fact that when he went to work he had no agreement as to what his wages should be, and during all the

House in East Boston and the City Hotel in this city for a period of five years each.

Mr. Austin's first embarkation in the line of furnishing amusements for the public of Boston was in 1859, when he opened Forest Garden and gave to this city an open-air theatre. His success here was pronounced, and he conducted the garden for two seasons, furnishing a host of first-class attractions and novelties during that time. The next two years of his life were spent in the South; but in 1863 he returned to Boston and opened a dime museum at No. 77 Washington street. In about three months he sold this out and established a more extensive concern in the same line at No. 385 Washington street. Here he took into partnership Mr. B. F. Keith, and

thousands upon thousands of dollars and a vast amount of time, together with a thorough understanding of the business to build up the present perfect Nickelodeon; but Mr. Austin is amply repaid by the liberal patronage of the residents of not only Boston, but of all the surrounding cities and towns. Personally, Mr. Austin is a most popular gentleman, a pleasant and fluent talker, and is a member of a large number of organizations, both social and charitable. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, and has won his present high position in life through his own force of character and indomitable will.

BELL-IN-HAND.

Situated in Williams's court, between



EXTERIOR VIEW OF MACHINE SHOP—ATLANTIC WORKS.

time that he worked there he never drew a cent of wages, but being a boy he had all the clothes that he needed given to him. When the hotel was burned Mr. Austin was paid at the rate of \$20 per month for the time that he had been there, wages which at that time were quite large and as much as was received by any man about the place. The money that young Austin received was deposited in the Suffolk Savings Bank, and Mr. Austin has the bank book then received now in his possession.

After the burning of the hotel he went into the teaming business for the Glendon Rolling Mills, in which he was en-

afterwards sold out to Keith & Batchelder. With Frank P. Stone he established the famous Austin & Stone's Dime Museum on Tremont row, where he continued until 1888, when he retired, and shortly afterwards founded Austin's Nickelodeon at Nos. 109, 111 and 113 Court street. Here he has an entire building of five floors, 100 feet in depth and of 42 feet front, devoted exclusively to the various departments which go to make up the complete whole of this model place of amusement. There are no "curiosities" or "human freaks" that appear in the world that Mr. Austin's agents do not secure for the public

Washington street and Court square, is an historic inn, or saloon, for here is situated the famous "Bell-in-Hand." Over the door of No. 9 is the sign originally raised by the town bellman, or crier, in 1795, over his inn in the basement of the old Exchange Coffee House. When that was burned, the sign was moved to its present position, where it apparently stands ready to ring out for the good cheer to be found within. A remarkable thing in connection with this inn is that during its whole existence it has had but three proprietors, the present genial host having presided over its destinies since 1870. This landmark is one of the most ancient in historic Boston, the ruthless hand of modern civilization in its march onward removing these very rapidly,



country and spent months on the field at Gettysburg, making sketches and drawings of the country. He consulted official maps, and after obtaining details of the great battle from Generals Hancock, Doubleday and others, returned to Paris, where he spent two years in painting this cyclorama. The painting is 400 feet long and 50 feet deep, covering in all 20,000 square feet of canvas, making a complete circle of over 130 feet in diameter, is connected with the natural ground and shrubbery about 40 feet distant from the eminence on which the spectator stands, and so perfect is the arrangement that it is impossible for one to tell where the natural ground ends and the canvas begins.

To C. L. Willoughby, now proprietor of the largest clothing establishment in Chicago, Boston is indebted for the possession of this superb work.

Having conceived the idea of placing in Boston a cyclorama of this kind, he visited Paris and contracted with Messrs. Paul and Felix Philippoteaux for the painting of this mammoth canvas. Felix, father of Paul, died a short time before the completion of the work, and it was finished under direction of the latter, brought to this country and its placing in Boston was also superintended by him. The circular fort-like brick structure at 541 Tremont street had been erected by Mr. Willoughby, and expense was not spared in making its interior both comfortable and attractive. In December, 1884, the cyclorama was first opened in Boston, with the exception of about six months in 1889 it has been continually on exhibition since, and an idea of its immense popularity as an attraction may be formed, when it is known that during this time nearly 2,000,000 people have vis-



YARD AND WHARF, LOOKING TOWARDS WATER—ATLANTIC WORKS.

it once are tempted to go again, and it would seem that an exhibition of this kind, one historically true and instructive, should be owned by the city and not by a private corporation. As to the younger generation who read history, and to the older who remember those trying days of suspense, as well as to the many who took an active part in the war, it must ever be of intense interest as an illustration of that dire conflict of which it might be said brother was arrayed against brother, one to disrupt the other to preserve the union of states which their common forefathers of less than a century before had fought so hard and endured so much to establish.

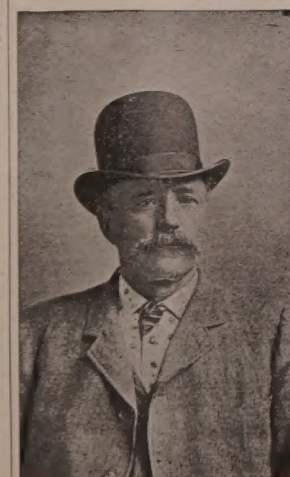
In 1883 Mr. Willoughby disposed of this property to a stock company which was incorporated in June of that year with the following officers: President, J. W. Smith; treasurer, A. J. Kingsbury; directors, C. M. Newell, Francis C. Foster, E. E. Eldredge and E. Herbert Inzalls. Beside being treasurer of the company, Mr. Kingsbury has been manager of the exhibition since its opening, a lecturer is constantly present, ever ready to explain the many points of interest, and a courteous corps of assistants help in adding to the comfort of the spectator who attends this greatest of war cycloramas.

and they are the largest concern in this line in New England. They have always been celebrated for first-class work and have never competed for desideratum. In their early history, the works found their principal business in the construction of vessels on foreign account. They built engines for the corvette Mandjoor, for service in the Russian imperial navy; for the *Voyageur de la Mer*, an iron steamer of about 1300 tons, for the Pasha of Egypt, and the *Argentina* for the republic of Paraguay. They constructed several iron steamers for Russian and Chinese waters—the *Amor*, *Alpha*, *Delta*, *Beta*, etc.; the *Kilmaet* for the Sandwich Islands, and the *Nyphron* (composite), *Pembroke* (iron), and others for American owners. At the outbreak of the rebellion the entire resources of the Atlantic works were employed on government work, which continued for a year after its close. The monitors *Nantuxet* and *Casco* were built here, and here the *Monadnock*, *Agamenticus*, *Passaconaway* and *Shackamaxon* received their turrets, and the U. S. steamers *Canandaigua*, *Sagamore*, *Sassacus* and *Osceola*, their engines. At the end of the rebellion, when the government desired to send a first-class ship of war into European waters

Rush and Samuel Dexter; the fire boat, the police boat, and the quarantine boat for the city of Boston; five ferry boats for the city of Boston and two for the Winnisimmet Ferry Company; about 30 tug boats; the steamer *General Bartlett*; the coal steamers *Victoria*, *Shawmut*, *Santuit* and *Italia*; the steamer *Penobscot* for the Boston and Bangor Steamship Company, the wrecking steamer *Underwriter*, 10 steam lighters, and quite a number of steam yachts among them being the *Sheerwater* for Hon. John M. Forbes of Boston, the *Unquowa* for O. B. Jennings of New York, and the *Jathaniel* for Daniel S. Ford of Boston, these three being built of steel. The Atlantic works also built the famous steam dredge *Essayons* for the United States Army Department for use at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

The plant of the Atlantic works covers about six acres. It consists of brick machine shops covering 24,000 square feet, a forge shop, a boiler shop, a pattern shop and other buildings and yard wharf and docks.

Upon the end of the wharf are plate-



WILLIAM AUSTIN.

Iron shears, 120 feet high, capable of lifting 150 tons, which are used in placing engines and boilers in vessels. The machine shop, erected in place of one destroyed by fire in April, 1888, is fitted with the largest and best of tools, including a Sellers' travelling crane, capable of handling 15 tons. It is safe to assert that there is no better shop in America in this line of machine work.

Within a comparatively short time the facilities for iron and steel ship-building in America have largely increased, notably in Pennsylvania and Delaware, and it is not to be expected that New England concerns can successfully compete with those for the largest class of work in this line; but the Atlantic works are fully competent to take and execute all ordinary marine work, both in hulls and machinery. The Atlantic works have done a very large amount of repair work upon the hulls and machinery of foreign and domestic steamships, which has demonstrated their ability to build, complete, an iron or steel steamship.

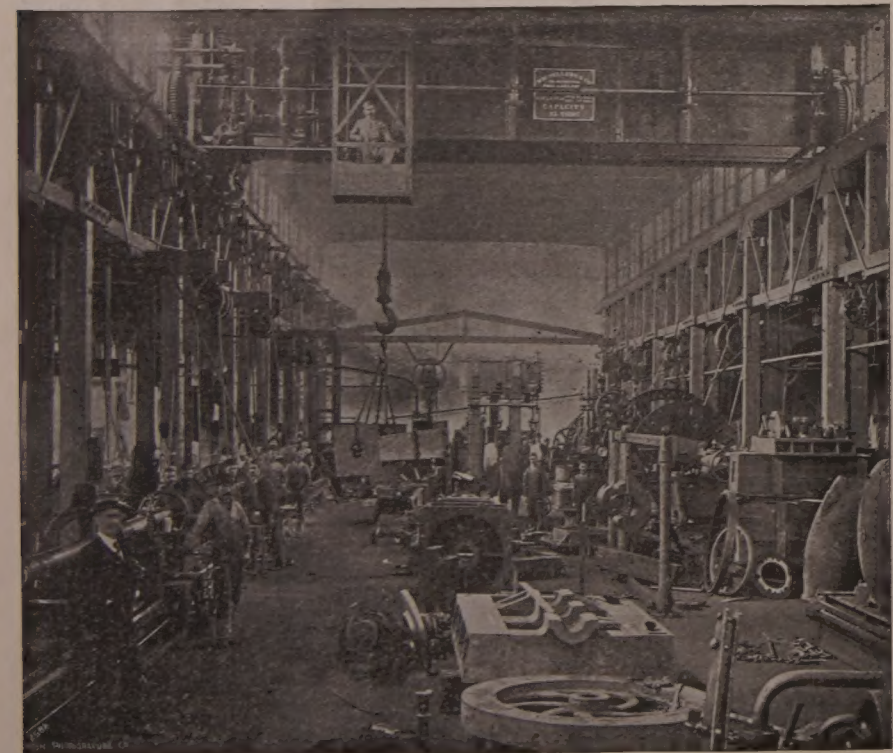


BELL-IN-HAND.

and who can tell how long the ancient "Bell-in-Hand" will remain to please the eye of the lover of antiquity.

Darkey Philosophy.

A South Carolina darkey recently hitched his mule, with a bale of hay on its back, near a neighbor's bee hive, the bees of which he knew were about to swarm. As he supposed, the swarm settled on the bale of hay, after which he led the mule home and hived the swarm. And yet there are people who say the negro is unfit for the sphere of statecraft. —[Albany Journal.]



INTERIOR VIEW OF MACHINE SHOP—ATLANTIC WORKS.



WATER FRONT—ATLANTIC WORKS.

MAYOR THOMAS N. HART.

Judging from his active, energetic manner and buoyant nature, one would not suppose that Mayor Hart is now in his old age. He is, in fact, the eldest of the city's prominent men. Thomas Norton Hart was born in North Reading, Mass., January 20, 1829, his grandfather on his mother's side having been John Norton of Hingham, Mass., a soldier of prominence during the trying days of the American Revolution. His education was received in the schools of his native town, but the real battle of life was commenced in 1842, when he came to Boston to stand on his own merits; and the force of character as well as determination to succeed which brought to him success and advancement in the business world has made itself felt in his public career. His first employment was with the dry goods house of Wheeler, Pratt & Co., with whom he remained two years, after which he was employed as salesman in a store, and later assumed an interest in the firm of Philip A. Locke & Co. The great wholesale house of Hart, Taylor & Co. on Channery street, which in time became one of the leading hat and fur establishments of the country, was founded by him, and as senior member of this firm he remained until 1879, when he retired from active business, and soon afterwards assumed the presidency of the Mount Vernon National Bank of Boston, a position which he still holds. An active, wide-awake and progressive man, it was but natural that he should take an interest in public matters. He was elected by the Republicans of Ward 12 to represent that ward in the Common Council in 1879, and again in 1881. He was a member of the Aldermanic Boards of 1882, '85 and '86, and in the fall of the latter year the attention of his party being drawn toward him as a man not only well qualified to perform the onerous duties of chief magistrate of a great city like Boston, but also as the one most likely to successfully cope with a strong and popular opponent as Hon. Hugh O'Brien was acknowledged to be. That year the Republican ticket as well as Mr. Hart suffered defeat, and the year following the result was the same. Mr. Hart again being defeated; but in the fall of 1888 the tables were reversed, and though the city, drawn on by strict party lines, was strongly Democratic, Mr. Hart was elected to the mayoralty by a majority of nearly 2000 votes. Last year, though Mayor Hart had opposed to him an able and popular young lawyer, he was re-elected by a majority of over 5000 votes, an increase of nearly 4000 over his majority of the year previous, a fact which indicates that his conduct of the city's affairs, as far as was in his province, had received the endorsement of the people.

Following that vocation ever since, his store now being located at 4 Thompson square, Charlestown. He took an interest in politics very early in life, and was elected to the common council of Charlestown in 1868, before that city became a part of Boston. He was re-elected the following year. In 1868 and 1871 he was in the board of aldermen of that city. In 1875 he was in the Common Council of

the third district, comprising Wards 6, 7 and 8, is the senior member of the Board of Aldermen. He was born in Boston in February, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of this city. He finished his education at Boston College. He has given a great deal of his time to politics, and it is said that he knows more of city affairs than any member of the Board. He has been on the Ward and City Committee for various years. He has been secretary of the Democratic ward and city committee for four years and a member of its finance committee for three years. His first prominence in city affairs, outside of being a hard and conscientious worker, was in 1881, when he was elected to represent Ward 7 in the Common Council, to which he was re-elected the following year. In 1883 and 1884 he represented the seventh Suffolk district in the House of Representatives. In 1887 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of which he has been a member ever since. Although he had many hard battles, his popularity has been shown by the handsome vote cast for him. His first election to the Board was after a hard fight. Michael Barr, who, as an independent candidate, had beaten Frazier on the regular ticket, was his opponent. Mr. McLaughlin beat Barr by over 700 votes. His third election was also after a bitter fight. William Taylor, Jr., was run against him as an independent candidate with the Republican endorsement. Mr. Taylor was beaten by over 1500 votes. Last year he had two candidates against him. The non-partisan convention could not agree on any candidate, each ward standing for its own man, for the three to go to the polls. Mr. McLaughlin again won by a vote of 300. All these successful battles only show his popularity among the voters of his district. On account of his being senior member of the Board, he is on those committees which constitute the most important ones in that organization. He has been chairman of the Committee on State Aid ever since he has been a member of the Board; is a member of the Committee on Finance, has been chairman of the Committee on Sewerage for two years, and is a member of the Committee on Paving. Mr. McLaughlin was president of the Massachusetts convention which nominated O'Neill for Congress. He is a sharp, shrewd and politician, and one who by his long experience has obtained a thorough knowledge of party workings; and his sagacious character, and his high qualities which would bring success in any enterprise, fit him to hold any office within the gift of the people. Mr. McLaughlin is a man who is strictly temperate, and is very funny to say of a representative of the North and West Ends.



ALD. WILSON.

since, serving the people in that capacity, altogether four years. He has been a member of the ward and city committee for several years. He is now enjoying a well-earned vacation in Europe. He has taken a prominent part in the winning of the affairs of the Franklin Insurance Companies and others. He is a prominent Mason.

EDWARD J. LEARY.

Edward J. Leary, who represents the sixth Aldermanic district, which includes Wards 12 and 13, was born in South Boston May 27, 1840. He received his education in the public schools of Boston. He was but ten years of age when he started to work his own way through life, and the success he has met with has been

LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Although the total loss of life during the civil war was terrible to contemplate, yet it has been proven that the record, when compared with that of other countries where wars have occurred, is surprisingly small. The 600 who entered the valley of death at Bull Run lost 45 per cent; the Third Wisconsin regiment in the Franco-Prussian war lost 49.4 per cent, including prisoners, and the Garde Schutzen battalion in the same war, when fighting at Metz lost 44.1 per cent. The Fifth Vermont regiment, which made such a grand record all through the war, lost 64 men at the battle of Gettysburg. During its entire service its loss was only 15 per cent. "The Iron Brigade of the West," which got its name at Antietam, was composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, the Nineteenth Indiana, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, and was noted for its wonderful record. At the Second Bull Run it lost 40 out of 200 men, and at Gettysburg, when commanded by General Meredith, it lost about 61 per cent of its whole number. Its loss was the greatest during the war in proportion to the number of its men. The heaviest loss of one division was by the Sixth Corps of Gettysburg, at the battle of the Wilderness, when 20,000 out of 25,000 were wounded. The First Minnesota lost 25 per cent at Gettysburg, the Fifth New Jersey 20 per cent at Spotsylvania, and the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts 24 per cent. The Fifth New York lost 21 per cent at Second Bull Run, 117 out of 400, the highest death list in any infantry regiment.

CHARLES B. WOOLLEY.

The subject of this sketch is a young man who has commenced to find favor in the eyes of the people of Boston. He was a man elected to the Board of Aldermen, not because of political favor, but because he was an honest, upright and conscientious business man, and one whom everybody respected. His election in a district which was Democratic by a majority of two to one, and which had not before elected a Republican candidate for over eight years, shows that he must have been very popular.

Charles Burr Woolley was born in Westmoreland, N. H. He came to Boston when very young, and for the last 15 years has been engaged in the provision business at Washington market, 183 Washington street. While here he had obtained such a reputation for upright business principles that many friends, both Republicans and Democrats, thought so much of him that they honored him by electing him to the Board of Aldermen. Nor has their confidence in him been misplaced, for it is said that his district has never been taken so good care of, nor



ALD. LEARY.

the improvements on Heath street have been due to him; the same can be said of the improvements on Kent, Mechanic, and Ruggles streets; through his agency the much-talked-of deathtrap at Roxbury Crossing has been made safer. Almost his entire time is spent in tending to the duties of his office. From the time of his entrance into politics up to the present day, Mr. Woolley has been connected with the Republican party, and like it has labored loyally for the promotion and perpetuation of the institutions and interest of the city, the commonwealth and the country. He is very popular with the business men of the South End and Highlands and is noted for his generosity in cases of destitution in his neighborhood. He is an ardent supporter of all measures tending to the elevation of labor and may be emphatically pronounced the workingman's friend. He is a prominent member of several organizations, among them the Masons, Odd Men, Odd Fellows, and United Friends. He is also an executive member of the Marketmen's Club. He is a man of rare executive ability and has won the respect and esteem of his own party and made hosts of friends among the Democrats. He is a man who would

bring honor to any office within the gift of the city or state, and is liable to be heard from in the future with more political honors.

ALDERMAN WM. G. REED.

William Gardner Reed, representing the tenth district—Wards 20 and 21—was born in Wadsworth, in the county of Lincoln, in the State of Maine, on the 4th of May, 1836. His father, Isaac Reed, was a last Whig candidate for governor of the Pine Tree State, being defeated by Anson P. Morrill, and previous to that time he was a member of Congress. His mother, Lydia E. (McDonald) Reed, was the daughter of John McDonald and niece of Hon. Moses McDonald, formerly collector of the port of Portland. Mr. Reed received his education in the public schools of his native town, at the Little Blue school, Farmington, Me., and at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1858 with the degree of A. B., and in 1863 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He studied law with Gaston & Whitney, at the law school of the Boston University, and under the late Judge Wetherill, and in January of 1863 he was admitted to practice at the Suffolk County Bar, and has since practiced continuously, being at the present time the senior member of the firm of Reed, Curtis & Manson, with offices at No. 10 Tremont street. Mr. Reed received minor and senior honors in Bowdoin College; was president of the senior class of the same year. In 1885 he was a member of the Common Council of the city of Boston from Ward 21, and a member of the Republican ward and city committee. He is a member of the Roxbury Club, clerk and treasurer of the Elm Hill Association, owning Fauntleroy Hall and Kindergarten on Wenonah street, Roxbury.



ALD. WOOLLEY.

Mr. Reed is another example of the bright young men who are to be found in the Republican party in the Old Bay State, and his progress in municipal politics is a demonstration of what American ability, pluck, perseverance and push can accomplish. Mr. Reed is only 31 years of age, yet on the leading questions of the period he is far in advance of the number of the members of the party with which he is identified, and the degree of intelligence which he possesses, backed by the experience he has gained in the line of his profession and from his connection with the city government, eminently qualifies him for the satisfactory performance of the duties incumbent upon his position to which he has been elevated by the voters of Wards 20 and 21. It is to the efforts of young men of the character of William Gardner Reed that the strides in American advancement and the purification of the political atmosphere of the city of Boston are in a great measure due, and it behooves the citizen voters to believe in the protection of the best interests of the municipality to retain in their service men of his class. They are always a credit to their constituents and their city, whether at home or abroad, and their endorsement given them from time to time awakens the young element of American citizens to take a more active part in the game of politics, and in a recognition of the fact that their efforts in behalf of good government are appreciated.

SIDNEY CUSHING.

This gentleman was born in Hingham, Mass., March 2, 1839. He comes from the celebrated family of Cushings who settled in Hingham from Hingham, England, in 1638. So many of this family became famous from legal attainments that it is known as the "family of judges." Sidney Cushing was educated in the public schools of that town and completed his studies at the Harvard Academy, graduating in the class of 1857. He immediately came to Boston and spent 10 months in the grocery business on Commercial street. He then entered the employ of the largest and best known clothing house in this city. At that time the firm name was Whiting, Kenoe & Talpoles. He has been identified with this firm and their successors ever since. Commencing as the youngest boy in the store, he has, by pluck, industry and good business principles, risen to be the senior member of the firm and has carried on this immense business the firm now being Cushing, Olmstead & Snow. He has always been an active and staunch Republican, having been on the ward and city committee many years ago. He has been elected many times to fill public offices, but could not take time on account of his business, until he entered the Common Council in 1888, being re-elected the following year. His term in the Council was conspicuous from the fact that he preferred charges against the Board of Directors of public institutions, which resulted in the displacement of the entire board and the substitution of the present paid commission. For this achievement he received many encomiums of praise, and it resulted in his being elected to the Board of Aldermen, over a strong competitor, by between 900 and 1000 plurality, the district having been previously carried by 300 and the year before by a Democrat. Mr. Cushing has endeavored to bring into politics those strong business principles with which he is imbued, and has started many changes at City Hall. He is a man who, by his integrity and upright business methods, has not only gained the respect of his own party, but has made hosts of friends amongst the Democrats.

THOMAS W. FLOOD.

This gentleman, who represents the seventh district, or Wards 14 and 15, is one of Boston's brightest young politicians.



ALD. FLOOD.

He was born in County Kildare, Ireland, Nov. 7, 1857. He came to this country in October, 1880, when he was but 22 years of age, and came to Boston in the fall of the following year. He immediately went to work in the grocery and provision business with Thomas Johnson in South Boston. He remained in

that store until August, '84, when he was appointed clerk in the office of superintendent of streets by Michael Meahan. He remained here until April, 1884, when he was removed by Superintendent Jones. He then entered the employ of the West End road in their construction department, and still there until last December, when he was elected alderman. He has lately started in the real estate and insurance business, and his business is rapidly increasing. He was chairman of the ward and city committee in 1884, and in 1889 was again elected a member. Mr. Flood's popularity is shown by the fact that he was elected by 135 plurality in a district where there was two Democrats and two Republicans in the field. He has labored hard and earnestly in the interest of his constituents, and the masters of his district have not been in better hands. He has worked hard to get an appropriation of \$30,000 for the proposed Congress street bridge to connect Congress street, Boston, with L street, South Boston. This approp-

ALD. CUSHING.

He has been so well represented as it is this year. There have been many improvements in his district, due to his push and enterprise—notably those at the junction of Tremont street and Huntington avenue, which has been much improved by fixing up the square and macadamizing the streets. In Ward



ALD. FLOOD.

WILLIAM POWER WILSON.

The above cut is the representation of



MAYOR HART.

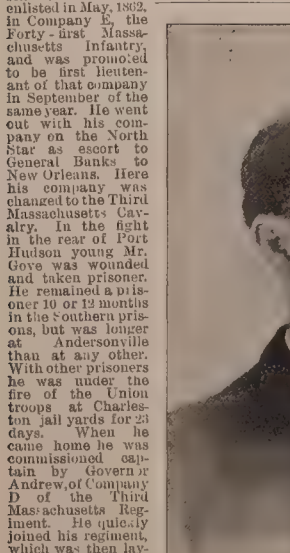
ALD. SMITH.

one of Boston's smartest and shrewdest young politicians. William Power Wilson was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 15, 1852. He received his education at Phillips Academy at Andover, and finished it at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in the class of '78. He has been practicing law ever since, having an office in the Equitable building. Since 1884 he has been very active in politics, and was on the Ward and City Committee in 1885. In 1886 the people of Ward 9 recognized his ability by electing him to the Common Council, to which he has been re-elected twice, serving on the board in all three years, successively. This year his brother alderman, gave a further recognition of his ability by electing him chairman of that body, to which position he has brought credit to himself and the city. Mr. Wilson has always been an active and sturdy Republican, and has worked hard and well in all branches of that party. He is a young man endowed with pluck and perseverance, fully able to the requirements of a man in his position, and one in whom the people of this city have the strictest confidence. They have honored themselves in honoring him. He is a stepson of the late Hon. Francis B. Hayes, and, luckily for his constituents, possesses ample capital to enable him to

office he conducted himself with such honor to himself and constituents that he was elected to the Common Council the following year. The next year, 1888, he was elected to represent the 13th Suffolk district in the House of Representatives. He served with such distinction that his friends ran him as an independent candidate for alderman, and he won by over 700 votes in the district. While in the Council Mr. Leary was chairman of the Committee on Bridges for two years. He is now a member of that same committee, as well as several others, of the part of the Board of Aldermen. Through his agency there has been an appropriation by the city of \$10,000 for a new electric bridge on Federal street, and it is now in progress of construction. The affairs of his district can be in no better hands, as he is a hard and conscientious worker, and will see that the affairs of his constituents are properly looked after. Mr. Leary is a self-made man, and whatever success he has attained has been won

HON. WESLEY A. GOVE.

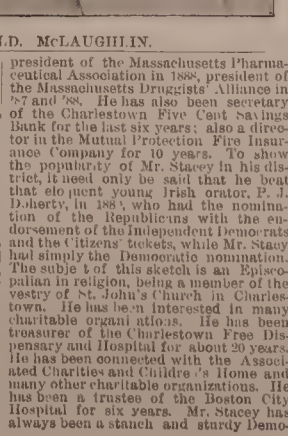
Wesley A. Gove, whose picture appears above, was born in Boston, Sept. 5, 1840, and was educated in the public schools of this city. He finished his education at the Wilbraham Academy. When the war broke out he was a young man not yet 22 years of age; still he hastened to his country's call, and enlisted in May, 1862, in the Forty-first Massachusetts Infantry, and was promoted to be first lieutenant in September of the same year. He went out with his company on the North Star as escort to General Banks to New Orleans. Here his company was transferred to the Third Massachusetts Cavalry. In the fight in the rear of Fort Hudson young Mr. Gove was wounded and taken prisoner. He remained a prisoner to or 13 months in the Southern prisons, but was longer at Andersonville than at any other. With other prisoners he was under the fire of the Union troops at Charleston jail yards for 40 days. When he came home he was commissioned captain by Governor Andrew of Company D of the Third Massachusetts Regiment. He quickly joined his regiment, which was then laying at Falls Church, Va. After being with his regiment three months he was discharged, by order of the secretary of war, for wounds received in the service. After recovering from the effects of his wounds, he entered into an active business life again, with his father, in the coal and wood business. They now carry on one of the most extensive industries in this line of trade. The young man early took an active interest in politics, always being a staunch Republican. He was on the ward and city committee as far back as 1868, and was chairman during the fight between Robinson and Butler, one of the hardest campaigns ever seen in this state. In 1868 the people of his district recognized his worth by electing him to the State Legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1871. In 1870 and 1871 he was in the State Senate, and he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of this city last January.



ALD. McLAUGHLIN.

though all his many political strifes he has ever maintained such a reputation for strict integrity and fair dealing that he has won not only the respect of his constituents, but his political opponents as well, which can be said of few men who have had the honor of

president of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association in 1888, president of the Massachusetts Druggists' Alliance in '87 and '88. He has also been secretary of the Charlestown Fire Capt. Savings Bank for the last six years; also a director in the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company for 10 years. To show the popularity of Mr. Stacey in his district, it need only be said that he beat that eloquent young Irish orator, P. J. Duherly, in 1888, who had the nomination of the Republicans with the endorsement of the Independent Democrats and the Citizens' ticket, while Mr. Stacey had simply the Democratic nomination. The subject of this sketch is an Episcopalian in religion, being a member of the vestry of St. John's Church in Charlestown. He has been interested in many charitable organizations. He has been treasurer of the Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital for about 20 years. He has been connected with the Associated Charities and Children's Home and many other charitable organizations. He has been a trustee of the Boston City Hospital for six years. Mr. Stacey has always been a staunch and sturdy Demo-



ALD. STACEY.

WILLIAM GASTON.

Half a century seems a long time for one of any age to look forward to, and to the young half a century back seems hardly less remote than a century, yet for nearly fifty years William Gaston has been an honored and prominent member of the Massachusetts bar. How few of his colleagues of that time are alive today? How few still are yet in active professional life? Of the able advocates of that time he stands alone, honored and respected by all.

Born in Killingly, Ct., Oct. 3, 1835, his early education was received in the towns of Brooklyn and Plainfield of that state, and at the age of fifteen he entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., from which he graduated with honor in 1860, and having chosen the legal profession for his life work was admitted to practice in Massachusetts, after subsequently having given four years to study in the law offices of Judge Francis Hilliard of Roxbury, and Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis of Boston. In 1866 he opened his first law office in Roxbury, and excepting five years, two of which he was mayor of Roxbury, two years mayor of Boston and one year governor of the state, he has been in active and continuous practice since. Not only is he one of the longest in practice, but few there are who have met the success in his chosen profession that has he, and none are more honored.

His public career is also an extensive and varied one. In 1861-2 he was mayor of Roxbury, previously having been city solicitor of that city for five consecutive years; and also from Roxbury in 1868, a Democrat, he was elected to the State Senate in a district strongly Republican. As mayor of Boston he served two years, 1871-2 and in the fall of 1874 he was nominated and elected governor of the state, and has the distinction of being the only straight Democratic governor Massachusetts has had for over 30 years. In manner Mr. Gaston is unassuming and due, probably to the temperate life he has led, although ever an inveterate worker, his 70 years rest lightly on him; yet while holding public office many memorable and exciting events have transpired.

He was mayor of Roxbury during the trying days of the early part of the civil war, and his efforts to preserve the Union were most enthusiastic and untiring; when the great fire of 1872 ravaged the business portion of the city.

An able advocate, an eloquent, forcible speaker, a thoroughly conscientious man, every position to which he has been called, he has successfully filled, and, during his long career, occupying

ters of the present G. A. R. encampment he is appointed an engineer officer on the staff of Colonel Haggard, commandant at Camp Sheridan. The traits displayed by Mr. Fry are such that he wins friends in all walks of life, while as a practical, level-headed engineer he has few equals.

GENERAL F. S. NICKERSON

General F. S. Nickerson was born in the town of Swanville, Me., on Aug. 7, 1826. He inherited something of a military spirit from his grandfather, who served with distinction through the war of the revolution, and his father who served in the war of 1812; and traces his ancestry back to the early Provincetown colony, 1828, when William Nickerson landed there, and was elected seven years successively a member of the general court. Young Nickerson was educated in the common school of his town, and at East Corinth Academy. He read law with White & Palmer, then leading lawyers in Waldo county, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, and at once opened an office in Bangor, Me. In a remarkably short time he acquired a large and profitable practice, successfully conducting many of the most important cases in his county.

He held the office of deputy collector of customs in his town from the age of 21 until the exception of four years; until the breaking out of the war; resigning his office on the first call for troops and signing the roll of volunteers from his town as a private. On the organization of the company he was elected captain. On the organization of the regiment Fourth Maine, colonel, afterwards General Berry, he was elected major, and later lieutenant-colonel. He served with the Fourth Maine during the year 1861 in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battle of the first Bull Run, receiving from General Howard honorable mention for service on the field in that battle. General Howard says: "Soon the line began to break and fall back. An order for a wing to retire being misunderstood for the whole, Major Nickerson I noticed then. He asked me if I had given an order to retire and I shook my head. He aided me especially, as he always has done, in rallying the command."

In the organization of the New England regiments, under General Butler, Maine was called upon to furnish four. To one of these, the Fourteenth, Lieutenant-Colonel Nickerson was appointed colonel. General Lincoln, who had commanded the other three, General Nickerson remained in the Department of the Gulf, under Butler, Banks and Canby, till the close of the war. While in the department there was less opportunity for distinction, General Nickerson seems, however, to have won many words of commendation and honorable mention. General Halleck, of his "valuable services" in his annual report, and General Butler in general order No. 25, Aug. 1, 1862, speak of the battle of Baton Rouge and his regiment as follows: "The Fourteenth Maine Volunteers have credit for their gallant conduct throughout the day."

"Colonel Nickerson deserves well of his country, not more for his daring and cool courage displayed on the field when his horse was killed from under him, but for his skill, energy and perseverance in bringing his men in such a state of discipline as to enable them to execute most difficult manoeuvres under fire with steadiness and efficiency. His regiment behaved admirably."

General Nickerson was appointed by President Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate, brigadier-general United States Volunteers, to take rank from the 25th day of November, 1862, which rank he held some months after the close of the war, having resigned at the close. Since the close of the war he has resided in this city, where he has resumed the practice of the law.

On the whole the general's record is such that his friends may well be proud of it.

DAVID E. GOULD.

David E. Gould, a resident of Chelsea, but whose law office is in the Adams

of the investigating committee, which have received favorable mention from leading papers throughout the state. Alone he secured the passage of the act relative to warring contracts, and he vigorously opposed the "Sheridan" bill. He figured recently as counsel for defendant in the prominent suit of Hildreth vs. Mayor of Chelsea. Mr. Gould's relative career in the law has been a successful one, and he is looked upon as one of the coming prominent public men of the state.

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON

The death of the famous men of history, says an exchange, seems heroic simply compared with the death of Thomas Jefferson Jackson, better known as Stonewall Jackson, one of the ablest generals of the Confederate army in the late civil war. He died in 1863. About daylight on the Sunday of his death Mr. Jackson informed him that his recovery was doubtful, and that it was better that he should be prepared for the worst.

He was silent for some time and then said: "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven. He advised his wife in the event of his death, to return to her father's house, and added: 'I have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father.'"

He hoped that he would recover, but requested his wife, in case he should die, to have him buried in a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father."

He replied: "Oh, no! You are frightened, my child. Death is not so near. I may yet get it."

She fell upon the bed weeping bitterly, and again told him, amid tears and sobs, that the physicians declared that there was no longer any hope of his recovery. After a pause he asked her to call the family physician.

"Doctor," he said, as the physician entered the room, "Annie informed me that you had told her I am to die today. Is it true?"

When he was answered in the affirmative, he turned his sunken eyes toward the ceiling and gazed for a moment or two, and then said: "I have been told that the friends about him said, softly: 'Very good, very good; it is all right.'"

Then turning to his heart-broken wife he tried to comfort her. He said: "I wish that there was much he desired to tell her but that he was too weak for the undertaking."

Colonel Pendleton, one of the officers of his staff, came into the room about 1 o'clock. General Jackson asked him: "Who is preaching at the headquarters today?"

When told in reply that the whole army was praying for him, he replied: "Thank God! they are very kind." Then he added: "It is the Lord's day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

Slowly his mind began to fall and wander, and he frequently talked in his delirium as if in command of his army on the field of battle. He would give orders to his aids in his old way, and the scene was changed. He was at the mess-table in conversation with the members of his staff; now with his wife and child; now at prayers with his military family. Occasional intervals of a return of his mind would appear, and during one of them the physicians offered the dying man some brandy and water, but he declined it, saying:

"It will only delay my departure and do no good; I want to preserve my mind to the last. If possible."

A few moments before the end arrived the dying warrior cried out in his delirium:

"Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action 'Fall back!' and 'Forward!' and 'Rapidly!'"

"Tell Major Hawks that his voice was silent and the sentence remained unfinished."

An instant later a smile of ineffable sweetness spread over his face, and his calm, pale face, and then looking upward, and slightly raising his hands, he said quietly and with an expression of relief:

"Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the tree."

And then without sign of trouble or of pain his spirit passed away. Was death ever so sweet and peaceful? Was ever rest so anticipated or heaven so revealed?

Press the Button, It Lights! But a bright beam from a minute to two hours. The first practical self-lighting Pocket Lamp and Cigar Lighter ever introduced. A match safe in appearance, but smaller in size. A marvel of ingenuity. Used by the army and navy. Sample, complete with all accessories, 75 cents. MAGIC INTRODUCTION CO., 282 Washington street, room 2, Boston, Mass.

COLONEL A. K. BOLAN. Colonel A. K. Bolan, now of New York city, of the old Fourteenth Maine Volunteer, is a native of the Pine Tree state. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was one of the first to offer his services in the defence of his country, and entered the service as captain in the Fourteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, under Colonel, afterwards General, F. S. Nickerson.

After the splendid service of the regiment in the valley under Sheridan, the men that were re-enlisted were consolidated into a battalion of four companies. The battalion was ordered to Savannah, Ga., where the energetic efforts of Colonel A. K. Bolan, major of the old regiment, six new companies and a fine band were recruited at Augusta, Me., and joined the four veteran companies at Savannah.

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colonel: "Major (since colonel) Bolan was the coolest man under fire that I ever saw. I will remember him, on one occasion, with his trousers up on the leg of his boot with a bullet hole in the boot leg, with the rim of his hat lopped down and a bullet hole in that, and the major as amiable as though he was about to sit down to dinner." As a business man Colonel Bolan is no less successful. He is president of the Empire Oil Refining Company of New York (office 26 Broadway), and though not yet quite 50 years of age, has acquired a fortune and the respect and confidence of the entire business community.

Colonel Bolan's brother, a very promising young sergeant of Company F, in the above regiment, was killed at Cedar Creek, under memorable by "Sheridan's Ride," giving the colonel another reason for feeling a great interest in the "Old Fourteenth."

JESSE M. GOVE

Jesse M. Gove of East Boston, is a direct descendant of Edward Gove, who came from London in 1635, and settled in Charlestown. A few years later migrating to New Hampshire, he was one of the earliest settlers of the Granite State, and was one of the founders of the town of Gove's of that period were not more wanting in enthusiasm and willingness to fight for whatever cause they may have espoused than those of the present day. As a patriot, as a soldier, and as a leader in a revolt against what were considered unjust and coercive measures of the English crown, Edward M. Gove was arrested, sent to England and for a time imprisoned in the Tower of London. He afterward was pardoned and returned to New Hampshire.

Coming from such stock it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Gove has inherited the vigorous and never-say-die qualities which have made him prominent in public life.

Though born in Weare, N. H., nearly his whole life has been spent in Massachusetts, as when but a child his parents moved to Lowell, and in his public schools his early education was received, later pursuing the higher studies in private schools of that city; coming to Boston in 1872, he entered the law office of his father, and after the death of his father, he entered the law office of the late Mr. Gove, where commencing the study of law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873. Taking a live interest in public matters, his force of character soon made him prominent from his career it would seem the duty of the Suffolk bar in 1873. Taking a live interest in public matters, his force of character soon made him prominent from his career it would seem the duty of the Suffolk bar in 1873. Taking a live interest in public matters, his force of character soon made him prominent from his career it would seem the duty of the Suffolk bar in 1873.

For three successive years, 1883-84-85, he represented his district in the State Legislature, and in 1888-89 was a member of Boston's aldermanic board. In 1886

General W. W. Blackmar was born in July, 1841, in Pennsylvania. His father was a clergyman, and moved to Boston when he was a small boy. He went through the Bridgewater Normal school, and the Bridgewater Normal school. He was fitting for college at Exeter, N. H., when the war broke out. He discarded his books and took up a sabre. He enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was promoted through all the non-commissioned grades until he became orderly sergeant of his company. He was then promoted to a lieutenant, and transferred to the First West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, one of Custer's famous regiments. He was promoted to a captain on the field at Five Forks by General Custer, after he had taken the colors across a deep gulch under a heavy fire of the enemy. The brigade rallied around the colors and continued the fight to a successful termination.

He was detailed as adjutant-general of his brigade and afterwards made provost-marshal of the division, in which capacity he served to the end of the war, being present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Among the battles in which he took part were Antietam, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Shenandoah valley campaigns, the battles around Richmond and Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House, and many others. His war career in the army, which he might be justly proud, every advancement being earned by his own sterling character and fighting capacity. After the war he resumed his studies and graduated from the Harvard Law School, and he is now enjoying a large and constantly increasing practice. General Blackmar was the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and was judge-advocate of the Department of Massachusetts.

He has always taken an active interest in politics, being a staunch and sturdy Republican, but with the exception of being in the City Council early in life, he has steadily refused to hold political office. He was for 12 years a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and is a most popular gentleman of the present secretary of state.

In politics he is an unyielding, all-wood-and-iron Republican, a stalwart of stalwarts, and a positive on the right, yet while in political contests he is a most aggressive and determined opponent, ever ready to give or take blows, he makes few personal enemies, and is socially a most popular gentleman with members of all parties.

Mr. Gove's law office is at No. 216 Washington street, where he enjoys an

87-88 he was a member of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston, the two latter years in the office of the position of chairman. His exertions and the generalship he displayed while holding that office winning for him the unqualified approbation of his party. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions at Chicago in 1884 and 1888, in the former voting first, last and all times for James G. Blaine as candidate for President, his earnest advocacy for the man from Maine gaining for him the title of the "original Blaine man," a name, by the way, to which Mr. Gove in no wise objects, as he has ever been an ardent admirer and supporter of the present secretary of state.

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87-88 he was a member of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston, the two latter years in the office of the position of chairman. His exertions and the generalship he displayed while holding that office winning for him the unqualified approbation of his party. He was a delegate to the national Republican conventions at Chicago in 1884 and 1888, in the former voting first, last and all times for James G. Blaine as candidate for President, his earnest advocacy for the man from Maine gaining for him the title of the "original Blaine man," a name, by the way, to which Mr. Gove in no wise objects, as he has ever been an ardent admirer and supporter of the present secretary of state.

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the Fourteenth Regimental Association in Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 12 and 13.

MAJOR W. H. LINTNER

Major Lintner was born in Montross, county New York, in 1850. He received his education in the East and was a member of the Empire Oil Refining Company of New York (office 26 Broadway), and though not yet quite 50 years of age, has acquired a fortune and the respect and confidence of the entire business community.

Colonel Bolan's brother, a very promising young sergeant of Company F, in the above regiment, was killed at Cedar Creek, under memorable by "Sheridan's Ride," giving the colonel another reason for feeling a great interest in the "Old Fourteenth."

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GEORGE L. DAMON.

A Cambridge Inventor and Business Man—A Visit to the Damon Safe & Iron Works.

The Damon Safe & Iron Works are located on space adjoining the West Boston bridge and the Commissioners' line in Cambridge. The establishment has tide-water on two sides and frontage on Main street, and covers a total area of floor space of almost two acres.

The company was regularly incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on Jan. 1, 1883. The president and treasurer, Mr. George L. Damon, is also the founder of the concern. He was formerly superintendent of construction of the American Steam Safe Works, or which this company became the successor in 1874. The American Safe Works in turn had taken the place of the old and well-known firm of Denio Roberts.

To Mr. Damon must be given the credit of having raised the standard of excellent burglar-proof construction to its present state of perfection more than to any other manufacturer. The excellent character of the work turned out has advertised the company to an extent which has rendered necessary for it to be constantly increasing its plant, until now it has facilities not equalled by any concern for the production of heavy work. During the past 15 years the works have produced all the sub-treasury vaults in the United States, and have furnished and completed 95 per cent of all the bank work of New England. There have just been finished for the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities what is acknowledged to be the most elaborate, expensive and finest piece of work of its class in the world, and for the Girard Life Insurance Company, both of Philadelphia, two bank pieces of the value of \$225,000.

The contracts at present in course of fulfillment amount to \$500,000, and include work for the following establishments:

The Stock Exchange, State street, Boston. This includes the largest amount of bank-vault work ever given out in a single contract in this country.

The Fall River National Bank of Fall River, Mass.

The Westbrook Trust Company of Westbrook, Me.

The Citizens' National Bank of New Bedford.

Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Warren Five Cent Savings Bank, Peabody, Mass.

The Granite National Bank, Augusta, Me.

The Farmers' National Bank, Houlton, Me.

The Augusta Savings Bank, Augusta, Me.

The Sears building, Boston, including work for four banks.

The Ames building, Boston, to be occupied by the Old Colony Trust Company.

The Provident Institution for Savings, Amesbury.

The Pacific National and Pawtucket Institute for Savings, Pawtucket, R. I.

The Framingham National Bank.

The Oakland Bank of Savings, Oakland, Cal.

The Cambridge Safety Deposit Vaults Company, Cambridge.

The Randolph National Bank, Randolph, Vt.

The Andover National Bank, Andover, Mass.

The Northampton National Bank, Northampton, Mass., and several others.

Owing to the excellent quality of the work executed by the company, such has been the call for work during the last half-year that large contracts have reluctantly been allowed to pass into other hands, because work was already in operation on jobs which will still take several months to complete. The two hundred skilled men in the establishment are continually busy, although they have the latest improved machinery to facilitate labor and turn out first-class bank work.

During the last few months Mr. Damon has perfected a process for hardening welded steel and iron plates, thereby making the tempering harder than any known before in safe works. All experts acting under the supervision of bank institutions for which they work have stated emphatically that in their opinion this hardening process is an improvement over the old way used by other manufacturers. Some idea may be formed of the matter when it is remembered that in 15 seconds from the time that the plate leaves the furnace it is plunged into a tide-water bath under pressure, so that no time is lost, and there is no stagnant water as in the old way of hardening metal. The process by which the work is executed in the establishment is somewhat as follows: The metal for the bank vaults is first straightened by a rolling process, which is preferable to the old method of straightening with sledge hammers. The work is then planed to the dimensions called for by the drawings to fit the place intended in the work. It is then marked out for fastenings in order to be secured together, after which the welded steel and iron plates go through the hardening process spoken of. The work is now put together for the last time, when it is ready for the painter. All the vault doors and burglar-proof safes have the machinery and lock work carried on at the same time that the other work is built up. By this means any delay in completion is avoided.

A visit to the works near the West Boston bridge is of great interest and shows a busy shop, where scores of men are hard at work hammering, planing and boring. At present the important contract for the Stock Exchange, Sears and Ames buildings are apparently engrossing the attention of nearly every one, day and evening, and to the outsider nothing is more interesting than the large machinery already mentioned for the handling of steel, which lifts the red-hot plate of metal from the glowing furnace, and instantly lowers it into the bay, which receives it after a lively sizz. Every section after hardening is severely tested, making it an absolute barrier against the finest drills. And it is hard to believe that the apparently mishapen plates of metal lying about can so soon be converted into such finely finished, massive burglar-proof bank vaults and safes.

The salesrooms of the company are at 110 Sudbury street, Boston. confronted each other near Spottsylvania Court House, the enemy being well entrenched behind most excellent improvised breastworks. Cutting loose from



GEORGE L. DAMON.

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of the "commisary" in particular, for I verily believe that it had much to do with the daring charge and many of the reckless feats of the next day. It was resolved to make a sudden sally against the right centre of the rebel army. The Confederate line was at this point advanced so as to form a salient. To penetrate this salient with a sudden and brilliant charge would be like driving a wedge between the right and centre of the enemy and rift asunder the formidable breastworks behind which they lay encoined in apparent security. The Second Corps, commanded by General Winfield Scott Hancock, was selected to make the charge upon which so much depended.

Every man in the corps had a presentiment of what was coming when he fell into line and began moving about in the crimson darkness about midnight. There was a light fall of rain, enough to make the earth muddy and slippery, and dark, heavy clouds hung down to the tree-tops. We blundered and stumbled around in the darkness, keeping as quiet as possible, and not able to see each other 10 feet off. About 4.30 o'clock Thursday morning, May 12, 1864, as soon as the first faint dawn struggling through the heavy atmosphere gave sufficient light to see the direction of the troops, the line of battle moved forward to the charge. The troops were in the following order: Barlow's division in two lines of masses, Brooke's and Miles' brigades in the first line, Brown's and Smythe's brigades in the second line, each regiment forming double column on the centre. Birney formed in two deployed lines on Barlow's right; Mott's division supported Birney and Gibbons's division was held in reserve.

Barlow's division formed on cleared ground, extending up to the enemy's line, and advanced quick time, silent as possible, without firing a shot, marching over and surprising and capturing the rebel pickets.

From where the first line started it was about one thousand yards to the position to be assaulted. When about half the distance had been covered the men broke out into a rousing simultaneous cheer, and taking the double quick, pushed onward like a mighty wave of the ocean into the enemy's earthworks, tearing away with their hands what abatis there was in front of the entrenchments and carried the line at all points. Inside the entrenchments there ensued a desperate hand-to-hand conflict with the bayonet and clubbed muskets.



THE DAMON SAFE AND IRON WORKS AT CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

strained, but pushed the dying enemy through the woods in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House. At the distance of near half a mile they came up against a fresh line of breastworks. There the enemy quickly rallied on their reserves, and, assuming the defensive, threw back the pursuing Union troops on the captured line; but the men ral-

were completely obliterated. The men of the different companies, regiments and brigades in the first line at the charge were mixtly mixed up with the prisoners. I stopped long enough to take a good look at General Johnston, who was sullen and morose as a man cheated out of a good dinner. The prisoners were a ragged-looking delegation

and extending back about 200 yards in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House and in the direction of the main line of the defenses of the enemy. The right of my regiment reached almost to the woods occupied by the enemy, and extended to the left across the face of the open country to another woods, with nothing to shelter us from the fire but low earthworks thrown up at intervals by the rebels for the protection of their artillery. There the Union line halted and remained at close quarters with their antagonists for about 20 hours, or until daylight on the morning of the 13th. On the right of the woods and in the open space in front of my regiment were a number of pieces of artillery with caissons, abandoned by the enemy in the first charge and now between the two battle lines. One of these pieces was a brass 12-pounder, just within reach of the Union line, and the infantry boys fired it at the enemy until the ammunition was exhausted. Here, at this piece, the rebel sharpshooters kept picking off our men all day long and by sunset the ground about the cannon was literally covered with the Union dead. My regiment was so much crowded for space behind the captured earthworks that everything which afforded any shelter from bullets was made to do duty, in lieu of better fortifications. We were within such short range of each other that no one dared to straighten himself out from a reclining position without incurring the risk of being picked off by the rebel sharpshooters, who could see every movement of each individual soldier.

Just on the right of my regiment, and extending along the edge of the woods for half a mile, the Union line actually used the front of the rebel fortifications for a protection, the Confederate troops occupying the inner or opposite side. This is not exaggerated in the least. Here all day and all night long the Union line kept up an unceasing and never-fizzling fire, which prevented the enemy from sticking their heads up far enough to see what was in front of them. The orders to the Union troops along this part of the line were to keep up a constant musketry firing. No artillery could be used by either side. Ammunition was dragged up to the front by men crawling on their hands and knees, and about 30 rounds per man were used at this point.

During the day the Sixth Corps and a part of Warren's were sent to the aid of the Second Corps. General Lee seemed determined to re-take at any cost the line wrested from him, and throughout the day made not less than five heavy and persistent assaults, each of which was in succession repulsed. Truly it was one of the most desperate battles of the war. The Union loss in this day's struggle is given at over 8000, while that of the enemy must have been much greater, without counting their loss in prisoners. And then, too, the proportion of killed to wounded was unusually large. At such close quarters so many men were struck in the head as the result of deliberate aim.

Although to one in the front line it did not seem as if many men were falling about him, but steadily all day long the firing of the sharpshooters accomplished its fatal work until the ground was literally strewn with the dead. The weather was warm, the men got tired of lying so long in positions of constraint to their bodies; they wanted water and a chance to stretch their wearied limbs, and so, although knowing it was almost instant death, they would rise and run for the rear, sure to be followed by a volley of bullets from the rebel sharpshooters. I never, during over four years of active service in the army, witnessed so many individual acts of daring and foolhardiness on the part of soldiers as on this day. In the company which I commanded, out of 31 men who entered the fight 19 were killed and wounded, most of them killed instantly, and half of that number shot in consequence of the foolhardy daring, unhesitating for in the requirements of faithful duty.

At the time I attributed much of this devil-may-care spirit to the whiskey in the canteens issued to us the day before. There was a drunken artillery officer, who rode up and down along our line, with gay uniform, mounted on a spirited horse, swinging his hat and calling on the men to charge. He seemed to possess a charmed life, for he escaped unharm. The man stopped and talked with me a short time, when the bullets flying all about him, one of us did not dare poke up a finger for fear of having it shot off. A cap on a bayonet stuck up above the breastwork was sure to be perforated by rebel bullets. When the ammunition in our caissons had been exhausted a dozen men recklessly rushed after another between the two lines and dragged it back with them amid a perfect hailstorm of lead. Not less than a hundred dead bodies lay close around that brass piece of artillery captured from the enemy when night drew her sable curtain over the sanguinary work of the day.

During the night the enemy abandoned the salient and early the next morning the Union troops could go over the scene of the previous day's carnage without fear of molestation. "Piles of dead" is often used as a figure of speech, but in the works abandoned by the rebels piles of dead literally and without exaggeration were lying in the compartments which I have previously mentioned. Two, three and four deep, tangled up with each other, bodies and limbs intertwined, actual heaps of dead, their black and bloated faces upturned to the sky, in all manner of positions, and decomposition already polluting the atmosphere with a horrible stench. It was such a picture of war, horrid war, as few people, even those who make a business of war, are permitted to witness.

It would take the pen of a Victor Hugo to faithfully describe such a scene of death and carnage, such a hideous and appalling holocaust of human life. In the woods, immediately in the rear of the rebel line of earth-works, one could see the fearful effects of the musketry fire from the Union line. Swinton, in his history, says that all the trees within the range of musketry were killed, so blithing in its effects was the fire of leaden bullets poured into the forest in the 20 hours the Union troops were ordered to never cease firing.



PENNSYLVANIA TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

The largest vaults in the world (costing \$200,000) and requiring two years' time for construction. Similar work has recently been and is being constructed for some of the leading financial institutions, among which are the following: Pennsylvania Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Girard Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.; Scranton Safe Deposit Company, Scranton, Pa.; Trenton Safe Deposit Company, Trenton, N. J.; State Safe Deposit Company, Worcester, Mass.; Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket, R. I.; Cambridge Safe Deposit Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Bay State Trust Company, Boston, Mass.; Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass.; Exchange Safe Deposit Company, Boston, Mass. The works have contracts amounting altogether to \$500,000, which will keep them busy for a year.

HANCOCK IN BATTLE

A Participant's Account of the Bloodiest Engagement of the War.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Of the hundreds of thousands who saw Winfield Scott Hancock in 1883 riding at the head of the military escort General Grant's funeral few thought that it would be his last appearance in public. Advancing years had not effaced the manly beauty that made him in his prime the handsomest man in the army, and he bore himself bravely during the long and wearisome ride through the interminable city streets. His horse, in fact, gave out before he did, and the old soldier was compelled to finish his last march in the effeminate luxury of a carriage, a concession to the force of circumstances no doubt physically grateful, however repugnant it may have been to the pluck of a tired campaigner.

To many a veteran of the Second Corps, who then looked his last upon General Hancock, the memory came back of the day when at the head of his staff he rode down the lines at Gettysburg just before Longstreet's corps made his last memorable charge; of the disastrous day at Chancellorsville; of the sanguinary conflict in the Wilderness, and last but not least, of the brilliant feat of arms at Spottsylvania Court House. General Hancock was identified with the Army of the Potomac from the first and served with honor and distinction under all its different commanders. In defeat and in victory he was always the same daring, prudent soldier, commanding the respect and confidence of his superiors and his subordinates.

General Grant knew him when he selected Hancock and the Second Corps to carry the advanced works of the Confederate position at Spottsylvania. The Army of the Potomac had just emerged from the Wilderness country, where for three days it had a slugging match with the Army of Northern Virginia under General Lee. The two armies

the rear, the Union army had no base of supplies until after the Wilderness fighting, when a base was established at Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock river.

I recollect right well that our corps, the second, received a generous supply of rations on the 11th of May, including a ration of whiskey. I went on this issue

The charge proper was all over in a few minutes, and resulted in the capture of over 4000 prisoners, comprising the whole of Johnston's division of Evans' corps, including 20 pieces of artillery and 30 stand of colors. The remainder of the rebel forces in the salient retreated in great confusion. Flushed with their success the troops could not be re-

lied on the right and left of the works in the salient, and stubbornly resisted all attempts to dislodge them. The Confederates, in this time reinforced by heavy masses, began an impetuous assault to re-take the lost line.

What with the natural confusion of a charge of this kind and the taking of so many prisoners, all lines and formation

and assumed a very defiant air. My regiment (the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania) belonged to Mott's division, and we formed the second line in the charge, supporting Birney.

When it became apparent that the first line of the assaulting column had penetrated the enemy's entrenchments, sweeping everything before them, Hancock, in person, ordered our line forward.

He rode up in front of the line, calling aloud for General Mott, wanting to know "why, in h—, that line didn't move." "Why, then," he asked, "that line didn't move?" "Forward! double-quick," and away we went in the direction of the first line. Hancock was here, there and everywhere, giving orders and greatly exciting. I think he rode a fine black horse, to which he seemed to possess a charmed life, for he escaped unharm. The man stopped and talked with me a short time, when the bullets flying all about him, one of us did not dare poke up a finger for fear of having it shot off. A cap on a bayonet stuck up above the breastwork was sure to be perforated by rebel bullets. When the ammunition in our caissons had been exhausted a dozen men recklessly rushed after another between the two lines and dragged it back with them amid a perfect hailstorm of lead. Not less than a hundred dead bodies lay close around that brass piece of artillery captured from the enemy when night drew her sable curtain over the sanguinary work of the day.

The extreme front of the salient occupied by the enemy reached to the edge of a dense wood, where they had felled timber and constructed excellent earth-works, somewhat after the style of building a log house, with earth well thrown up in front of it. This line of fortifications was divided off, therefore, like stalls in a stable, the compartments being formed by the timbers which supported the other timbers, which with the earth, constituted a splendid protection for the men behind them. On the right of the column of assault the woods squared off with a parallel line to that of the charging troops. In the rear of the enemy were dense woods; in the front an open country, gradually ascending to the public road, from whence the Union line was formed to make the charge.

On the right of the enemy in the salient the woods squared off again at a right angle, making an open space probably 600 yards in width along the battle line



BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE BUILT BY THE DAMON SAFE AND IRON WORKS.

ROBERT E. LEE

When the army of Sherman was making its celebrated march from the Carolinas to Washington, D. C., George W. Pepper, chaplain of the Fifteenth Corps, was enabled, while at Richmond, to see and talk with General Robert E. Lee at his home. The house was furnished in the simplest manner, the doors being bare, the furniture of the plainest sort, and there was nothing to remind the visitor that he was in the presence of the mightiest man in the South, who greeted him



PROPOSED STATUE OF FARRAGUT

quest with a cordial simplicity. Regarding his appearance Mr. Pepper says: "The events of a long and bloody war had made their impressions upon his face. Whatever may be thought of the science of physiognomy, there was certainly a remarkable correspondence between the features of the general and his mental and moral characteristics. In both there was a symmetry that bespoke the healthy development of the entire man. No part was in excess and none defective; erect in carriage, with an elastic step, composed and graceful in all his movements, a full-orbed and beaming eye, an ample forehead, a mouth that indicated equal sweetness and firmness, and diffused over all a serene and powerful expression. He still seemed to be the full vigor of life, but his splendid head was silvered, the fire of his brilliant eyes was in some measure dimmed. There was a great dignity in his carriage, such as a consciousness of his position would impart. At the same time there was an expression of deep sadness piercing through his smile. The conversation was on a variety of subjects, the first topic being, naturally, the assassination of President Lincoln. Of him General Lee spoke with the

terms accorded the impoverished South, of which he spoke several times, Grant had won for himself imperishable renown. "I wish," said General Lee, "to do simple justice to General Grant, when I say that his action toward my army is without a parallel in the annals of history. When my poor soldiers, with famished faces, having neither food nor raiment, hungry and footsore, came before him in the hour of surrender, it was then that General Grant immediately issued the humane order that 40,000 rations should be given them. And that was not all. I was giving orders to one of my subordinate officers, who was making out the list of things to be surrendered. I told him to include the horses. At the moment, General Grant, who seemed to be paying no attention to what was going on, quickly rose from the camp-stool and said: 'No, no, General Lee, no surrender of the horses. Keep them all. Your poor people will need them for the spring crops.' It was a scene never to be forgotten."

As Lee spoke he paced the room, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, repeated two or three times this incident of the surrender. I then asked him whom he thought to be the greatest of Federal soldiers. He replied: "There was much in Napoleon to awaken admiration, but his humanity was not to be compared with Grant's. Napoleon's chief object was glory, mere glory. Grant's action is distinguished by his simplicity and strong sense of duty. Napoleon did not hesitate to sacrifice thousands of lives for his own personal gratification. General Grant seems to be a man of self-abnegation, having no end view but the safety of the cause he defends. The courage of Napoleon cannot maintain a minute's comparison with the calm heroism and sublime magnanimity exhibited by Grant toward my troops and myself. There is one thing about General Grant which I have noticed as peculiar to himself. He never complains of adverse and unmanageable circumstances, but seizes the material as they are presented, and masters them."

Adverting to the character of the Irish as soldiers, the general paid them a high compliment. "O'Rourke," he said, "was possessed of a heart and a soldier's humor. On a field of battle he shows like a meteor in a clouded sky. Not a single vice stained him. The care which he took of his soldiers was wonderful."

Speaking of Stonewall Jackson, he remarked that the whole army felt his loss. "In surprise, marches, and in the art of creating the resources of war," said General Lee, "Jackson far surpassed the men of his age, and rose to a comparison with Sherman and Hooker of the Northern army. In every relation of private and public life his character was perfect. The South has produced many able soldiers, but it never can point to one more beloved."

ARTHUR B. CURTIS, AGT

Within the past ten years nearly 100 fires have visited the United States, causing great destruction to both life and property. The recent improvements in the manufacture of safes makes it appear evident that now standing the claims of contractors to erect fireproof buildings the only thing which in the case of a good fire that has known to be saved is the safe.

The York safes have become world-famous for their fireproof qualities. Over 125 of these celebrated safes have been sold in Lynn since the very recent fire in that city, and 3500 have been sold in the city of Boston during the past five years, and been found as fireproof and solidly fireproof. Mr. Arthur B. Curtis is the agent of these safes, and is located at 104 Sudbury street.

pose, as well as detail of head, is finished, a cast of which will be made about Oct. 1, 1890. This statue will be heroic in size, and will stand on a magnificent Quincy granite pedestal, and will probably be placed in Copley square. Kitzson, the sculptor, is a young man and wears numerous medals and decorations awarded him for art excellence on three continents. He has executed a bust of the Queen of Roumania, a commission from Miss Brexel, of Christ; several prominent heroic busts; a statue of Doyle for Providence, and many bas-reliefs and ideal figures.

STRANGERS in Boston are in danger of not seeing one of its most attractive shops. This is the long established men's furnishing house of Hewins & Hollis, in Hamilton place, which opens from Tremont street directly opposite Park-street Church. For the advantage of a large, well-lighted store, with special conveniences, this firm is located a little way from the main thoroughfare, much to their comfort. Importing and retailing the finest qualities of goods in their line, they have a list of regular customers from all parts of the country, and a visit to their establishment will be interesting, for in no other store can be found so fine a collection of the best goods necessary for the completion of a well-appointed wardrobe.

A SECOND REVIEW OF THE GRAND ARMY.

BY BRET HARTE.

I read last night of the Grand Review in Washington's chiefest avenue—Two hundred thousand men in blue. I think I've said it was the number—Till I seemed to hear their tramping feet. The bugles blast and the drums a quick beat. The clatter of hoofs in the stony street. The cheers of people who came to greet. The throng of soldiers in their blue. I would only my verse remember. Till I fell in a reverie, sad and sweet. And then to a vision slumber.

When, lo! in a vision I seemed to stand In the lonely Capitol. On each side Far stretched the portico, dim and grand, Its columns ranged like a martial band. On sheeted specters, whom some command Had called to a last reviewing.

And the streets of the city were white and bare. No footfall echoed across the square; But out of the misty midnight air I heard in the distance a trumphet flare. And the wandering night winds seemed to lead The sound of a far tattooing.

Then I held my breath with fear and dread; For into the square, with a bristling band, There rode a figure whose state I knew. O'erlooked the review, it is true, But never bowed from its firm-set brow. When the living column passed its light, Yet now rode steadily up the street To the phantom's bugle's warning:

Till it reached the Capitol square and wheeled. And there in the moonlight stood revealed A well-known form that in state and field Had led our patriot sires: Whose face was turned to the sleeping camp. Afar through the river's fog and damp. That showed no flicker, nor waning lamp, Nor wasted bivouac fires.

And I saw a phantom army come. With never a sound of file or drum. But keeping time to a throbbing hum Of waiting and lamentation. The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill, Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, The men whose wasted figures till The patriot graves of the nation.

And there came the nameless dead—the met. Who perished in fever swamp and fen, The slowly starved of the prison pen; And, marching beside the others, Came the dusky carriers of Pillow's fight, With limbs enfranchised, and bearing bright. I thought—perhaps 'twas the pale moon—They looked as white as their brothers.

And so all night marched the nation's dead, With never a banner above them spread,

THE MEN WE DO NOT SEE

BY STEPHEN O. SHERMAN.

The boys who in their fervent youth Gave up their all in life. And fell on many a fatal field Of France, or in the grim Boer Isle. The men who died on grim Boer Isle. In Libby Prison prayed— That we do not see today In the line of the grand parade.

The victims of that prison pen Where thousands starved and died; The dead who in the Wilderness Swept back the rebel tide. The men who fell at Fredericksburg In windows wide were laid— These men we do not see today In the line of the grand parade.

The men who died at Petersburg, And on the Rapidan. The men who lined the great dank march With corpses thin and wan. The men who fell at Gettysburg And blocked the rebel van. These men we do not see today In the line of the grand parade.

The men who died beside the stream They fought the battle of the sea. And some who followed Sheridan And Sherman "to the sea." The men who fell on Shiloh's field, Whose clothes came in today. These men we do not see today In the line of the grand parade.

We think of all those missing ones Who marched with you away— The fell white helms of your side, Yet march with you today Beyond the stream their spectral forms Appear in misty cloud and haze. These men we do not see today In the line of the grand parade.

All honor to the living ones, Who carry still on high The flag we love, in tatters there, While glorious every eye. But as they pass we shed a tear For those who gave them aid. These men we do not see today In the line of the grand parade.

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COLONEL BENJAMIN S. LOVELL.

FISHING FOR POTATOES

The following story is told by Joseph Wingfield, an ex-guardian of Libby prison during 1863: The building was so crowded with prisoners that a number of them had to be quartered in the second story of a building across the street. In the room below the prison officials had stowed a supply of fine North Carolina sweet potatoes. After a few days, these potatoes began to disappear at a most surprising rate. It was thought that the rats had made way with them, but the quantity made that idea impossible; so guards were stationed all about, with orders to shoot the offender.

Day after day passed and there was no one to shoot, but still the potatoes were missing. The doors and windows were sealed and found to be undisturbed every morning, and about a bushel less potatoes than were there the day before. The officials were furious, and were determined to find the thief. "They looked me in," says the story teller, "and put a lighted candle at each end of the room, so I could see to shoot the man who was stealing. I looked at the pile of potatoes, and presently saw something drop from the ceiling and fall on them. I saw it was a brick, and could distinguish a rope tied to it, it was drawn slowly up, and there was about a peck of potatoes sticking to it."

It went up through a hole which had been in the floor above, and presently came down again with a fine, long, artful arrangement you ever saw. The brick had about fifty holes drilled in it, and through each hole a sharpened ten-penny nail had been driven. I had told the brick fell among the potatoes these nails stuck into every one they fell on. I could not help laughing at the smart dodge those Yankee devils had taken. I thought I was a fool, and I had told the brick fell among the potatoes these nails stuck into every one they fell on. I could not help laughing at the smart dodge those Yankee devils had taken. I thought I was a fool, and I had told the brick fell among the potatoes these nails stuck into every one they fell on.

Steady, boy, the brick hung in something. Pull her steady without jerking. They did pull steadily, and fairly lifted me from the floor. "Now jerk," easy boys, easy," the director said, as they tugged away.

I got pretty red in the face holding to the rope. I was afraid to let go, because I thought some of those spry nails might strike me in passing. I thought of my pocket knife and hauled it out just as they were putting all their weight on the other end of the rope. I cut it in two and the end shot back through the hole in the ceiling, and I could hear a rolling and tumbling on the floor above, showing that the sudden giving way of the rope had a disastrous effect. I heard another voice say: "There, now, I told you so. You've broken the rope. We've lost our brick, and tomorrow we'll be found out. Can't you see it? We might hook it up."

Next I saw a long neck protruding through the hole, and a fellow peering down. Then called out in an excited way: "If you trouble any more of those potatoes I'll shoot." That fellow's head shot back through that hole just like a terrapin, and it was as still as death up to the top of his neck, because it was such a sharp scheme of foraging on the enemy, but I had to. When the officers went up next morning to examine the room it took a long while to find the hole. Those Yankees had cut a hole about a foot square through the floor, and it was done so neatly that it took good eyes to discover it.

In Shadow Waters: "Turn Back, O Time," is Fiedley's favorite air. He is somewhat of a musician, and his company is often solicited as much for his entrancing tenor voice as for his charming personality and manners. On one occasion he was present at a party given by Mrs. Magnus Scott in honor of the birthday of her eldest daughter, Alice. "Would you favor us by singing some of your songs to the company," Mr. Fiedley asked the hostess. "Certainly, madame," and Fiedley sat down to the piano and sang his favorite song—"Jewelry's Crucial."

When a girl dislikes her suitor she steals her heart against him. When she likes him she lets him steal it.—(Cambridge Press.)

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The Young's Companion says of this well-known Boston concern: "THE JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO. have been business for fifty years, and their integrity is beyond question. They are among the largest dealers in Sporting Goods, Firearms, etc., in America, and you can feel perfectly sure that any goods ordered of this firm will be just as represented."

A PIANO IN THE WAR.

Dr. J. D. Hale, formerly of Hale's mills, Tenn. afterwards General Thomas' chief of scouts during the war, and now residing at Bowie, Md., tells a remarkable story of the experiences of a piano, which is still in possession of the family and in good condition. In 1857 the instrument was brought to Hale's mills, Tenn. from Albany, N. Y., and when placed in position and tried by Miss Ackerman, the children's teacher, she declared "there is an angel in the house." The piano remained until the Hale retreat in July, 1861, when Hale's men, fearing the rebels would burn the hamlet, as they were threatening, waded the river, carried it across and concealed it in a cornfield, whence other neighbors carried it to Mr. John Wells' residence, near the Kentucky line, where it remained several months, and was then removed to Albany, Clinton county, Ky.

In April, 1862, when Mrs. Hale's experiences had taught her that she must remove herself in order to retain any means to live on, or even decent clothing to cover the children, she went to Crossboro, on the Cumberland river, leaving the piano, minus the legs, packed in a box with clothing and a United States flag, the only possession she had left. She was later taken to the house, where she had been living. The next news the Hale family heard of the piano, clothing, flag and cover, they had been captured by a Confederate force and taken in an ox wagon to the town of Sparta, White county, Tenn.

The flag was fastened to a horse's tail and dragged through the streets of the town, amid shouts and jeers: the clothing was disposed of, the rubber piano cover cut in the middle and worn by the captain, and the piano, after being fitted on pieces of bedstead legs, was sold to a Mr. Anderson, of White county, Tenn., in whose possession it was found by a company of Federal soldiers the latter part of 1865 and conveyed to Livingston, Overton county, Tenn., where it remained some months, and was then removed to the Hale's Mills site in the year 1880, and placed upon its old legs again. The piano, though battered and rather out of tune.

The flag that was so maltreated at Sparta was replaced by an old garrison flag from the United States ordnance department, by order of General George H. Thomas, in 1860, but is only displayed on special occasions. The piano remained at the Mills site until some time in the year 1870, when it was shipped to the manufacturers in Albany, N. Y., for repairs, and then to Stoddard, N. H., where it remained until 1880, and was then shipped to Bowie, Prince George county, Md., where it now is in the possession of the Hale family and remains, the "angel in the house."—(Washington Post.)

I. H. GOLDSMITH.

Did you ever see a cigar made? At the corner of Dover and Washington streets is a cigar factory in which over 700,000 cigars of the celebrated "G. A. R." brand are turned out yearly. These cigars are Havana-illed, bound in old Corn Belt wrappers, constituting the best five-cent cigars made in New England. The capacity of Mr. Goldsmith's quarters permits him to supply only the Boston trade, and every Grand Army man visiting this city during the week who appreciates a



I. H. GOLDSMITH.

good five-cent cigar will do well to sample the "G. A. R." Mr. Goldsmith, whose portrait is shown above, has been manufacturing cigars for the past 27 years, 24 of which he has been located in his present quarters on Washington street. It was in 1870 that he first started to make the celebrated "G. A. R." brand, which have since attained a national reputation, not only among Grand Army men but also among all smokers.

He carries also a full and complete line of imported and domestic cigars, tobaccos, and snuffs, also pipes and all smokers' articles. The decorations on the front of the building he occupies are both elaborate and extensive, showing the enterprise of this cigar-maker. Mr. Goldsmith's success has been far above the average, and has been attained, doubtless, by making the best cigar in Boston for the money.

THE GRAY AND BLUE.

I found them sleeping side by side There on the mountain hoary. One wore the blue—how brave he died! And one the gray—their story told. Shone on his boyish lips of pride The holy angels' kissing.

SWIFT DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER.



5 SHOTS, 38 CALIBRE. (Using S. & W. C. & Co. Cartridges.) The most improved Double Action Revolver in the market.

PRICE, \$10.00.

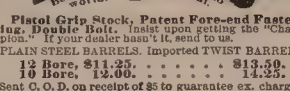
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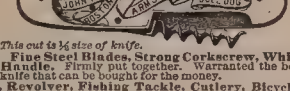
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Pistol Grip Stock, Patent Fore-and-Aftening Double Bolt. Insist upon getting the "Champion." If your dealer hasn't it, send to us.

PLAIN STEEL BARRELS. Imported TWO BARRELS. 12 Bore, \$11.25. 10 Bore, \$12.00. 14.25. Sent C. O. D. on receipt of \$5 to guarantee ex. charges.

ONLY 75¢



This cut is 1/4 size of knife. Five Steel Blades, Strong Corkscrew, White Handle. Firmly put together. Warranted the best. A knife that can be bought for the money.

Best to the Gun, Rifle, Revolver, Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Bicycle, Goods. Send six cents in stamps for 100-page ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. This Catalogue is so large the postage alone on it costs 5 cents.

THE PAIN OF DIED.

The pain of died had defied— The roll had named him "missing." He clasped the woman's hand in his. Apart from all the others, Beneath the laurel mock-birds sang: "God's love, oh, fallen brothers! The soldier's cheer, the battle's hail, Shall wake no more your slumber, No dream of home, nor songs of love, Blend with the battle's thunder." It seemed as if the Gray's canteen, To bless his brother given, Had left his own parched lips unalved (Except by dew of heaven) The Blue's torn shirt had stanch'd the

The ghostly and the gory— Of brother Gray, the rocks around Grave echo to their story. While tender skies looked down upon With weans of rejoicing. "God's love, oh, fallen brothers! The soldier's cheer, the battle's hail, Shall wake no more your slumber, No dream of home, nor songs of love, Blend with the battle's thunder." It seemed as if the Gray's canteen, To bless his brother given, Had left his own parched lips unalved (Except by dew of heaven) The Blue's torn shirt had stanch'd the

"Sh!" exclaimed Tommy, listening at the door. "There's company in the parlor." "How do you know?" inquired Willie. "Mamma's calling papa 'my love.'"—(Chicago Tribune.)

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Nothing is so indispensable in an office as a roll-top desk. The Union Desk Company have attained a national reputation for the handsome designs and durability of the products of their desk factory at Leominster, where their new antique oak wood roll top desks are made. These desks are very fine, and very veteran business men well know their value. At the sales-room, at 104 Sudbury street, special inducements are made during the Grand Army encampment. Desks are shipped by them over the United States, as is also library tables and general office furniture as well. The members of this manufacturing concern are Arthur B. Curtis, A. Frank Curtis and William F. Smith, who have been highly successful in making the best roll-tops.

H. H. Kitzson's statue of Farragut, which is a commission from the city of Boston, is now in the advanced stages of modelling. The cut presented in this number is complete in outline, and the

TRAVELLER BUILDING.

greatest admiration, saying that he was one of the most extraordinary men that the country ever produced. "To my question, says Mr. Pepper, 'Do you think the war is over?' he replied very emphatically: 'Yes, sir, and had it not been for politicians it would never have commenced. I was opposed to the war at the beginning; I wept when I heard of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. I sought retirement so that I might not hear or see any of the leaders, the great end and aim of whose statesmanship was to precipitate the havoc that subsequently swept over fields and cities. But when Virginia, my native state, seceded, there was only one course for me to pursue, and that was to go with my people.'"

General Lee next adverted to the character of General Grant, of whom he spoke at length in the most enthusiastic terms. He ascribed to him the possession of the grandest attributes of American manhood, and said that he possessed the military talent requisite for the organization of armies. In the generous

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RELIEF CORPS.

History of the Woman's Auxiliary and its Work—Sketches of its Prominent Members.

"The Woman's Relief Corps as an organization is one of which the nation may justly be proud. The impulses that prompted its formation emanated from hearts as true and brave as those that marched to battle. Those who, when the joyous shouts of victory were given, were not unmindful that it was bought with a price and at great sacrifice."

This noble organization, whose deeds of charity, whose individual actions on the fields of battle, are the bright gems in the crown of our nation's glory, constitutes a colossal network of charity, a system of beneficence as broad as the theatre of the war, an aqueduct of continental proportions, with countless tributaries, smooth running appliances, whose blessed



MRS. MARY E. KNOWLES,
President Mass. Woman's Relief Corps.

function it was to bring to the tent, and to the hospital of the weary, the sick, the bleeding, or the ragged soldier, that moral and material comfort and sympathy which had their origin in thousands of distant villages by ten thousand solitary hearthstones.

The history of the war will never be fully or fairly written if the achievements of women in it are untold. The story of the nation will never be truly appreciated if the work of its noble, living women, who are unceasing in their labors for the men who offered their lives for the preservation of the Union, is not gazetted. The philanthropic devotion of the heroine of Scutari was not more patriotic than the self-sacrifice and charity of the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, whose banner at the mast-head of the organization bears the noble motto, "Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty."

"The Past and Present here unite beneath Time's flowing tide,
Like footprints hidden by a brook,
But seen on either side."

To the comrades of Bosworth Post, Portland, Me., belong the credit of organizing, in 1861, the first association of women now known as the Woman's Relief Corps, working with a ritual, using a sign and password, and under a greatly simplified constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic. Ten years later, at Fitchburg, Mass., in April, 1871, was formed the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, from which sprang the Union Board, embracing, first, the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and later Connecticut, which became the basis of the National Association, known as the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, in Denver, July 23, 1883. Bosworth Relief Corps had no printed ritual for several years after its birth, or until June, 1874, when Mrs. A. M. Sawyer was elected president, and then, under her instruction a printed form, since in use, was prepared.

Bosworth Corps was the fountain spring of all the corps in Maine organized up to the fall of 1883, and was the recognized head, although no formal state association was formed until June 15, 1883.

Out from this nucleus emanated the inspiring touch of patriotic zeal that awakened in the homes of distant states the slumbering memories of the war and brought into new life reminiscences of the time when women were the ministering angels, hovering about the camp and the field of battle, messengers of charity and love to the fighting soldier.

From the close of the war until 1878, the women of South Boston who were prominently identified with the relief work, the Sanitary and Christian Commission during the war, held frequent meetings to devise methods for the amelioration of the sick and needy veterans. In 1878, Comrade Murch, his assistant, and others, made a tour of inspection of the various corps, and becoming convinced of the importance of a uniform and well organized association in aid of the woman's work for the Grand Army, conceived the idea of bringing together into one general organization the various relief corps of the State. Accordingly in 1879 a call was



made for a convention to be held in Fitchburg in that year, at the same time with that of the G. A. R. In response to the call fully 60 ladies were present, including the members of the Summer Relief Corps of that place, and a State organization was unanimously formed. It was decided to make it a secret association and loyalty the pass-word to membership.

The name of Woman's Relief Corps was adopted, the various subordinate societies to be designated by the name of the post. A permanent organization was now completed, and the organization was as strong and lasting as the mountains, beautiful and tender, shedding the dews of healing and distilling the fragrance of hope in every valley and on every mountain-top of this great land. "The name of the organization was in this noble work, but to Massachusetts belongs the title of the army of possession, marching boldly forward and planting her banners on the farthest outposts. Her women are laying the foundations broad and well."

In 1880, New Hampshire united with Massachusetts in forming the Union Board, and two years later Connecticut joined the advancing column, and in

1883 the glorious old Bay State had the proud satisfaction of seeing the result of her work toward forming the national convention rapidly approaching its consummation. Maine held aloof on the question of eligibility. Comrade J. E. Lovering of Massachusetts, who in 1881, having become conversant with the work and aims of the Woman's Relief Corps and appreciating the possibilities and importance of such an organization auxiliary to the G. A. R., introduced into the 14th annual encampment an order calling attention to the greatness of the work of the Woman's Relief Corps. In pursuance of this resolution a committee was appointed to carefully consider the matter, and their report at the following national encampment, held at Indianapolis, in 1881, led to the passage of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we approve of the project of organizing a Woman's National Relief Corps.
Resolved, That such Woman's Relief Corps may be, under the title of the 'Auxiliary to the G. A. R.' by special endorsement of the National Encampment of the G. A. R."

The Relief Corps had now received official recognition and endorsement. All the discouragements of the past had melted away before the rising sun of hope and promise. It now looked forward to a wider and more glorious career, and despite the mountain of difficulties that rose up in the path of future progress, the members felt stronger, in the sympathy extended them, to press forward to higher and better ends, and to the grand development of perfect charity.

As yet it was but a local organization, and something was necessary to secure a national organization acceptable to the G. A. R., which had given its sanction to the work. Little encouragement came from the West, which rigidly adhered to the Soldiers' Aid Society plan.

Subordinate corps in the East were multiplying rapidly. A union was imperative. But how to attain it. Every form of discouragement rose in the way. Opposition came from a portion of the G. A. R. itself. The women were divided by a diversity of opinion that gave small hopes of the attainment of a union formation. But the organization was founded on the principles of truth and righteousness which never fail, and its destinies were safe. As a Miriam and Deborah were given to a distressed people more than six thousand years ago, so a Clara Barton, an Annie Wittenmeyer and a "Mother" Bickerdyke were given in these latter days. A hero was needed, a champion of their cause, who could stand at their head and lead them to victory. Such an one arose to the emergency, Paul Van Dervoort. He led them to victory by the eloquence of his voice, "speaking not alone for the Grand Army, but for hundreds of thousands of private soldiers who fought and fell in the ranks, speaking from the echoes of the prison pen, from the lonely pits where tens of thousands await the

eral of the Grand Army of the Republic, compiled by General James R. Carnahan, judge advocate general 1882-83, and adopted and approved by the national encampment July 1884, would stand as recognized authority in the Woman's Relief Corps, in so far as the decisions were applicable to questions arising in the corps.

The bright dawn of a new day was breaking in the eastern horizon of the organization's work. Born in suffering and distress, it had struggled against and risen above much of trial and discouragement, until as a body it had won the confidence and esteem of a great nation. Retrospectively the path was dark and gloomy; prospectively, it was full of light and hope. America might well sing the praises of the heroines of her greatest war, heroines as intrepid in bravery as the Maid of Saragossa, the reco d of whose humble but grand achievements will forever be silent on the pages of history, but whose influence reaches down through the ages of time, inspiring like deeds the living daughters of Columbia.

The Woman's Relief Corps has still much to do. Its work is but in the beginning. There is a broad field lying before it, which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to do in some way and by some means the acts of humanity that must not be left undone.

The keynote of the purpose of the organization is struck in the preamble to the constitution, which contains the following:

"We, the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of soldiers, sailors and marines who took part in the rebellion, and other loyal women, do unite to establish a permanent state association for the purposes and objects herein set forth: To assist members and their families in sickness and distress, and all needy and sick soldiers, sailors and marines, or the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines; to do all in our power to alleviate their distress, to further the interests of all subordinate corps, and institute subordinate corps throughout the state."

"This is the place, stand still, my steed. Let me review the scene,
And summons from the shadowy past
The forms that once have been."

Mrs. E. Florence Barker was the first national president, and served her term of office between 1884-8. She was succeeded by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, and the presidents of the organization since in the order of their election have been Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kinne, Mrs. Emma S. Hampton, Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, and Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, who at this convention holds the chair.

Of the work of these women during the war it is difficult to write. No one can fully appreciate their great labors. When the sick and the wounded lay on Southern battlefields and in Southern hospitals, women were the ministering angels in the persons of Louisa M. Alcott and Mary A. Livermore, Clara Barton, Mother Bickerdyke, Miss Gilson and a

host of other equally noble women. To the untiring energy of Miss Louisa Scholer the United States Sanitary Commission owes its origin. Mrs. Hoyt, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mendenhall, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Miss Valeria Campbell, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Sabine and Mrs. Lullier B. Willard are names graven deep on the tablets of memory.

The world-famed Clara Barton is a peer of nobility among her sex. Her energy is unexcelled. She will always live in connection with the Red Cross Society, that great movement of human charity whose banners have been carried out from Europe and planted in Siberia, on the frontiers of the Chinese Empire, in Turkistan, in Algeria, and in Africa, and has included in its ramifications now all the great nations of the earth.

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WILLARD HOWLAND.

Willard Howland, one of the best known of the representative young Republicans of this state, was born in Pembroke, Plymouth county, on Dec. 3, 1852, and is the son of Jarius and Deborah L. Howland. His early education was received in the public schools of Kingston and Woburn, and it was owing to ill health that he did not complete a full academic course. After a few years of mercantile life he was at last enabled to carry out a long-cherished purpose of studying law, and entered the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to practice on Nov. 11, 1878, and has since followed that profession, enjoying a very large practice, the result of his own labors and upbuilding. In 1888 Mr. Howland was first elected to the Legislature as a representative from the 27th Suffolk district and served on the Committee on Judiciary. His record while a member of the House was such that he was sent back to represent the above district in the last Legislature, resumed his position on the Judiciary Committee, and served as chairman on the Street Railway Committee, and on other important committees. His efforts in the late gubernatorial campaign in



JAMES COMPTON,
Department Commander Minnesota.

the Brackett ranks, and as the leader of the forces which re-elected Mr. Barrett Speaker of the House, stamped him as a man of rare executive ability and an indefatigable worker in all things which he undertakes, and is destined to receive greater honors at the hands of his party in the future. His friends now seek for him the nomination of secretary of state in the Republican convention to be held in September, and it is certain that in the ranks of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans, and in the rank and file of party organization he is a man who will find strong support, and as a representative of the younger element of the party he would add strength which would win favor at the polls. Mr. Howland resides in Chelsea and is a member of various secret and benevolent organizations. In the ranks of the Sons of Veterans he has ever been an assiduous worker and has been a delegate to the two past national conventions, being the delegate-at-large to the national convention of that order, to be held the latter part of the present month at St. Joseph, Mo. In all public posi-



IRA F. COLLINS,
Department Commander Kansas.

tions to which his fellow-citizens have rendered him, he has performed his duties without ostentation and has made hosts of friends and but few enemies—a rare quality in a public man.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.

"Afraid of blood?" repeated an old Georgian, in answer to the writer's question, "well, no, and then yes, when I first entered the army cavalry. I was a guerrilla chief in the days of war, if I am nothing more than a boss of a convict gang in this place now."

"Yes, I'll confess, that when in my first battle I had a womanly weakness in regard to blood, and when I saw an old schoolmate shot and bleeding to death on the first raid my camp made, I was as weak as a child, and trembled, and I could not load my rifle. People are mistaken when they think that is a sign of cowardice."



E. T. LANGLEY,
Department Commander South Dakota.

for I remember an incident in the early boyhood days of the honest and most intrepid fighter in the lost cause, General Stonewall Jackson, as good as a boy was brave, and true to his state above all things.

"Don't imagine I'm going to preach an eulogy on him," continued the old white-haired and whiskered veteran of the Confederate cause, as he replaced his hat which had been removed on speaking the name of General Jackson.

"What I was going to tell you was a little incident of him, when he was a boy of eight. Jackson, Billy Vance, Charles Burton and myself were great chums, and we had been taught how to ride in

the saddle when we were no more than five years old, and we used to race our horses every day.

"Well, one day we had been out hunting up a horse which had gone astray, and had been running wild in the woods for a month. We had been out more than two hours when Charley Burton came across the animal feeding on a hill about a hundred rods off.

"Let me take care of him," said Charley, and he dismounted and commenced a detour in order to spring on the stray horse's back and capture him.



SHERIDAN.

We followed him with our eyes, and suddenly saw him make a spring on the animal's back, who began to buck and kick up, but Charley stuck like glue, and wouldn't be thrown.

"Jackson and the rest of us rode up to him, and, just as we reached him, the horse gave a plunge forward, and poor Charley lay bleeding on the ground."

"Jackson dismounted and looking at the blood flowing from the poor fellow's mouth and nose began to 'bun hoo' and cry just like a baby, and he didn't seem to know what to do; meanwhile the boys picked him up, held him on the horse and we rode homeward. Jackson kept crying like a baby all the way back, and he was frightened as could be."

"Wasn't much of the coward in Jackson, was he?" queried the speaker, and the writer nodded assent.

"No, sir, General Jackson was no coward, but how he did 'bun hoo' when Charley Burton was hurt," and the old man laughed as he mounted his steed, saluted the writer and galloped off.

R. F. PIPER & CO.

The career of Robert F. Piper, the leading grocer of the Dorchester district, has been something of a journey which may be justly felt proud. Fifteen years ago Mr. Piper, an ambitious youth, sought a situation in the grocery store of A. W. Tice. After gaining a thorough idea of the business, he was later associated with George E. Harvey, now deceased. By strict economy he was enabled to start, with a partner, a store at No. 538 Dudley street, and the success of Martin & Piper was a surety from the inception of the firm. Mr. Martin was in ill health and the ability of Mr. Piper was shown in an increase of business that warranted two additional stores (one on Warren street and the other at Field's Corner) being opened within a short time. The firm was dissolved, Mr. Piper keeping the Warren street and Field's Corner stores. Still wishing to expand his business, Mr. Piper opened his splendid establishment in Field's block, which store was expressly built and fitted for him, and is the most in his district. A year later he established a branch at No. 753 Dudley street, and also went to great expense to fit up a perfect cider mill. Some of his creditors seemed to take a sudden turn against him at this point, and while he still had ample assets to pay in full, if allowed time, in justice to all he willingly filed a petition in the Court of Insolvency, and was granted an honorable discharge. As his assets were very poorly managed, many things were actually given away; and his creditors received only a quarter what they might have had. Mr. Piper was left without a cent, but still considered himself rich, as he had been to the bottom before, and knew how to get up again.

Nothing daunted at his heavy losses in the older and vineyard business, he ob-

tain a lease of his present store at Nos. 444 to 450 Dudley street, enlarging and rebuilding it to suit his large run of patronage; and from this store and from the also popular store at 1234 and 1238 Dorchester avenue, he supplies customers in all parts of the district. The low cash prices this dealer puts forward have won many customers, and to his shrewdness in buying in large lots direct from New York he is thus enabled to sell at

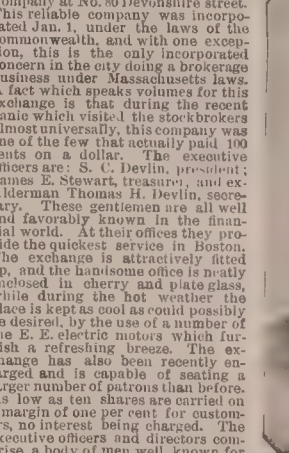
such low prices. It may be safely said that he has never been undersold; while in doing a strictly cash business he incurs no bad debts, and gives the community a benefit.

The "Highland Gem" flour, which has won the hearts of the housewives of the vicinity, is obtained by Mr. Piper direct from Pettit, Christian & Co., and is the best flour which is sent out of Minneapolis. Everything kept by this dealer is of the best, and as it is acknowledged by all that his prices are the lowest in Dorchester, it is not to be wondered at that

he enjoys such an enormous cash business. Personally Mr. Piper is among the most genial of gentlemen, of fine appearance, and has a faculty of speedily making friends of his customers and others. He is also well known and popular in social circles, and a great favorite with the ladies. He is also engaged in the wholesale business at No. 121 State street, where he handles specialties in the grocery line, and also pure cider and vinegar. He possesses push, brains and enterprise, and that he has exerted these forces is more than evident.

THE S. C. DEVLIN COMPANY.

Probably one of the most solid stock exchanges in this city or New York is that carried on by the S. C. Devlin Company at No. 80 Devonshire street. This reliable company was incorporated Jan. 1, under the laws of the Commonwealth, and with one exception, this is the only incorporated concern in the city doing a brokerage business under Massachusetts laws. A fact which speaks volumes for this exchange is that during the recent panic which visited the stockbrokers almost universally, this company was one of the few that actually paid 100 cents on a dollar. The executive officers are: S. C. Devlin, president; James E. Stewart, treasurer, and ex-Alderman Thomas H. Devlin, secretary. These gentlemen are all well and favorably known in the financial world. At their offices they provide the quickest service in Boston. The exchange is attractively fitted up, and the handsome office is neatly enclosed in cherry and plate glass, while during the hot weather the place is kept as cool as could possibly be desired, by the use of a number of the E. E. electric motors which furnish a refreshing breeze. The exchange has also been recently enlarged and is capable of seating a larger number of patrons than before. As low as ten shares are carried on a margin of one per cent for customers, no interest being charged. The executive officers and directors comprise a body of men well known for their natural shrewdness and strict business integrity.



WILLARD HOWLAND.

Yet when men play such a glorious part What matters it 'tho' they miss A country's cause? Have they not, instead, The eternal glow of a deed well done Which is something better than daily bread Or any pension under the sun?

And yet, if that quiet Yankee town, West Boylston, where young Plunkett threw Aside one day the unfinished shoe— In that fair town should wish, so crown In its central street or square Some day a hero's figure, a statue fair Of worthy marble or granite gray: Something out of the common way. And yet which the commonest passer-by, Might well look up to with kindling eye: And thrill to, hadn't it better be, No general grand with lifted hand, And haughty gesture of command, But a lad upholding a shattered staff, With handless arms—and no epitaph Save the plain name Plunkett, perhaps, Would do.

Plunkett and Fredricksburg, '62.

THE REYNOLDS MONUMENT.

The monument to Major-General John F. Reynolds, on the field at Gettysburg, is the entrance of the Soldiers' National Cemetery. It consists of a bronze statue of the general, of heroic size, standing on a pedestal of dark Quincy granite. The right hand of the general, holding a field glass, hangs at his side, while the left grasps the hilt of his sword. The general's face is turned toward that part of the field on which the enemy were advancing when he received the fatal shot.

FIRST MASS. INFANTRY.

The monument of the First Massachusetts Infantry is out on the Emmensburg road, not far from the other notable monuments on the Gettysburg field. It stands about 12 feet high, and is of granite cut in the rough. The upper part is diamond-shaped, on which stands out in relief, is the figure of a youthful-looking soldier, in the act of taking aim, leaning against a bit of fence. The monument can easily be singled out on account of its unique character.

NINTH MASS. BATTERY.

The Ninth Massachusetts Battery are represented at Gettysburg by a monument of Quincy granite, 10 feet high and which weighs about 11 tons. It occupies a position on the cross-road between Peach Orchard and Little Round Top and faces the same way as the battery itself faced in 1863. On either side of the monument are two guns which under Lieutenant Brown assisted in repelling Pickett's charge.

THE SOUTHERN WAY.

Housekeepers do not always understand that a chicken, after the animal has been killed, is not fit for food in less than 24 hours. During this time the muscles are stiffened by rigor mortis, and succeeds directly after the departure of

animal heat in all animals, and are tougher than they are at any time previous. In Virginia and many parts of the South, cooks kill and dress poultry with great rapidity, and plunge the pieces of chicken while they are still warm with animal heat into the frying kettle. This secures the tender, succulent dishes of fried chicken which are justly the pride of the old Virginia cook. There is something repulsive to the Northern housewife in serving up a fowl that was perhaps a few moments before strutting about, the pride of the yard. An equally good and

FREDRICKSBURG, '62.

BY HENRY W. AUSTIN.

'Twas the grandest war that ever was known To win a man eagerly went. Not on conquest or glory bent, But to fight for a cause that was not their own.

To die that others might be free And the beautiful eyes of Liberty see No shadow of Slavery evermore, From Massachusetts' verdant shores To where Mississippi melts at length, Like a giant who hath spent his strength, In the splendid, caustic waves that flow From the silver sands of Mexico.

Oh! loud let the trumpet of Fame be blown! Down to the dust went a couraged sin. 'Twas the grandest war that ever was known, And one of the hardest fights therein Was the battle of Fredricksburg, '62; All that was the year the Confederate crew Seemed most eager their gaudy wit. That was the epoch when Beauregard, Jackson and Johnston pressed us hard; When Stuart's Cavalry lost its arm, Galloped right round McClellan's camp, And our General did not fire a gun Till he revelry to damp.

But all sweet Heaven! how the golden sun Tamed down to a flickering lamp In that battle of Fredricksburg, '62, When the Southerners' grape and canister flew. Hitherward, thitherward, everywhere— Till a swirl of smoke was the lurid air, And as devil-music from halls of Hell, The rival thunder of shot and shell, Like billows of ocean, swelled and fell.

But forward, forward the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment went. What the shells around them burst, Tearing many a ghastly rent In the serried columns—still they close, As calm as a lover who plucks a rose And onward they press, and still they stem The sea of life that the Northern crew, Ay, not a man of them holds his breath, Tho' the living are seen but by flashes of death.

Till they reach the spot where a "sunken road" Offers the aid of a natural trench; But even there the shells explode With a sound whose echo would make you blench. If you happened to hear it some peaceful day, Twenty or thirty miles away, But just as that "sunken road" they reach, Sergeant Collins, the color-bearer, Falls and is struck like a wave on the beach. The flag falls, and a nation rare Than ever was offered on any field Where the cannon of Europe yet have pealed.

He falls, and the glorious flagstaff reels; The flag falls, also, to earth's embrace? Not that it is the flag that falls, But the banner of the Union—'tis saved! Sergeant Plunkett, an Irish boy, Who loved to live, but not long ago, Kissed his sweetheart, his pride and joy, And rushed to battle with freedom's bow. "See," how he waves it to and fro, That glorious flag that to him is dear As the hope of Ireland and the world— That flag that shall never be lowered!

While the soul of a Plunkett lingers here.

But hark! and look! Another shell Bursts in the air right near. Drowning the terrible Southern yell In a rank, changing cheer. And Plunkett falls, and the banner is shot. Clean off, and he feels his lifeblood go. But the banner falls, and the Union is saved. Round it he folds his handless stumps In a last and vast embrace. Till another, that the rescue jumps And Plunkett falls on his face. But how hard he strained it to his heart, As he gave it a good-bye kiss, May never be shown by the painter's art Or a common rhyme like this:

P. J. MAGUIRE.

When the parents of Mr. Maguire left their home in the old country to establish a new home for themselves and their children in this New England of the oppressed of all nations, the subject of this article was little more than an infant. They settled in Boston in its public schools the young Maguire received his education, and in this city has since resided. His first employment was at Oak Hall, the well-known Boston clothing house making such progress, and a good use of his time, that at the end of eight years he entered into business as proprietor, forming a partnership with G. W. Jacobs, the firm being known as Jacobs & Maguire, and was located about where the new Globe building now stands. Four years later, receiving an advantageous offer from Oak Hall he again entered its employ, for eight years was its foreman, when, with Stephen Sullivan he established a gents' tailoring business under the firm name of Maguire & Sullivan, and until 1882 was located in quarters formerly occupied by Jacobs & Maguire, when they moved to his present quarters, 243 Washington street. This partnership has lasted twelve years, but since January, 1888, the business has been successfully conducted by Mr. Maguire alone, and a regularly good and desirable patronage is being enjoyed by him. His home is in Ward 19, and since taking an active part in public matters his honest and fearless nature combined with personal popularity has made him a prominent figure. For six consecutive years—1879 to 1884 inclusive—he represented his ward in the Common Council, was a commissioner of public buildings two years, also served on many important committees, and in 1886 and '87 was a member of Boston's aldermanic board.

In public life it is almost impossible for a man of any individuality, or one who has an opinion of his own with the courage to express it, to avoid treading on the toes of others, and in Mr. Maguire's case his rugged honesty and persistence in probing to the bottom some of the public measures introduced, brought down on him the displeasure of some who were pressing what he considered ill-advised measures, and he also surprised his opponents and pleased his friends by the thorough familiarity he displayed with subjects then under discussion and which they unwisely thought he knew little about.

Personally, Mr. Maguire's agreeable,



P. J. MAGUIRE.

open nature and even disposition have made him many friends; he is everywhere well-liked, and in business he has been successful and is universally popular.

WILLIAM WHITTON DWYER.

was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, on Nov. 19, 1840. His early education

was received in the Dublin High School and at the famous Trinity College of that city. He chose a professional career, and was early admitted as an attorney of the law courts and solicitor of the High Court of Chancery. It was in June, 1872, that he came to Boston and settled in East Boston. In 1879, he was appointed associate justice of the Municipal Court of the East Boston district of the city of Boston, which position he held until that court was abolished in 1886. Judge Dwyer is perhaps one of the best known, among secret so-



liance and originality, he received the hospital diploma.

In 1877 he became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1882 he left that society and became a new-school practitioner of medicine and surgery. He has discovered that diseases can be cured without alcoholic liquors, and he does not employ them except in rare cases. He has discovered that diseases can be cured without poisonous drugs, and can safely, quickly and pleasantly cure his patients without any poisonous remedies. He is a strong believer in Nature and is the author of the treatise entitled "The Self-Curability of Diseases." He also compiled the "History of Medicine for the Last 4000 Years." He does not believe in vaccination, and has not vaccinated anyone for over nine years, and is a corresponding member of the "London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination." He is a materialist, and finds great satisfaction in the opinions of Huxley, Darwin, Spencer and Bakunin. He is one of the founders of the Nationalist Club of Boston, which was the first one in this country. He is supreme medical examiner of the Fraternal Associates of America. His hospital experience, together with 13 years' general practice,



RUFUS KING NOYES, M.D.

render him one of the most skillful and successful practitioners of medicine and surgery in Boston. His office is at 30 Chambers street.

D. MORGAN CROSBY.

one of the well-known brokers of Boston, was born in the State of Iowa 27 years ago. Although a comparatively young man, he has, through his own exertions and force of character, pushed himself to the front and has built up a large and lucrative business in the few years during which he has resided in this city. After an early education in his native state and in the North, Mr. Crosby went into business in Chicago, where he was engaged with a brokerage



D. MORGAN CROSBY.

firm which dealt extensively in stocks, bonds, securities, etc.; and on coming to this city, five years ago, Mr. Crosby soon established himself in the same line of trade, his offices being at No. 1 Congress square, where he deals largely in stocks, bonds, grain, oil, etc.; and for his customers who so desire it, will buy or sell on margin as low as 1 per cent being accepted. Private wires to New York and Chicago give Mr. Crosby's customers the very latest quotations of any stock or commodity any hour of the day, and also give him unrivalled facilities for placing their orders in the great market centers at the lowest or highest market prices. Mr. Crosby has won his popularity in business and social life by



WILLIAM WHITTON DWYER.

his unassuming manners and general good fellowship, and is one of the city's rising young financiers.

HE LOOKED BACK.

At the battle of Bull Run, General Alger met a breathless soldier fleeing with the rest of the army toward Washington. The soldier had a wound on his face, "That's bad wound, my man," said the general, as the soldier halted, "where did you get it?" "Got it at the Bull Run fight, yesterday." "But how could you get hit in the face at Bull Run?" "Well, sir," said the man, haltingly, "I got careless and looked back!"—(N. Y. Star.

GEO. G. PAGE BOX CO.

A Flourishing Cambridge Industry.

History and Description of a Model Box Manufactory.

For more than half a century Cambridge has held a prominent position as a manufacturing centre in certain lines of trade, and during the last 20 years the growth and progress made by different manufacturing enterprises established here have been rapid and of a most substantial character. Prominent among



GEORGE G. PAGE.

these is the business illustrated on this page, the George G. Page Box Company, and because this is an industry that originated here from very small beginnings, but has grown with this city's progress until it is now the largest concern of its kind in the New England states, a short history is given and detailed description of it from its first inception to the present time.

Mr. George G. Page, whose name the company bears and who was its founder, was born in Dorchester, N. H., in 1807, where his father at that time was a well-known blacksmith, who died when his son was 5 years old. Mr. Page resided in that vicinity until he was 17 years of age, securing such an education as the district schools of New Hampshire furnished his boys at that period.

Here we would like to remark that there is always something to learn in the career of men who achieve exceptional success in any vocation. No two men acquire great success by pursuing exactly the same methods. There are points of difference which are more or less marked in the lives and experiences of men who have risen to prominence and influence, and are looked upon as

family or a place of business for himself. But the smoke from the ruins had hardly ceased before Mr. Page had commenced to rebuild his factory upon a larger

scale. Into his new building he put an engine of 30-horse power and other new machinery. After a short time it was found that the business was increasing and that more room and better facilities were required, and extensive additions were made. The manufacture of cigar boxes became a prominent feature in the industry, and nearly 100 people were given employment where only a few years before two or three were all that were re-



GENERAL ROSECRANS.

sheds full of lumber, a cargo of lumber that had only been landed a few days before, and their large lumber wharf, and a dry house full of hard pine boards. All these were wholly consumed. The engine room and also gave way and fell upon the engine. But in spite of the quantity of material which fell on it, the engine was dug out of the debris a few days after the fire only slightly injured, and but little work was required to put it in running order again.

Notwithstanding this sudden and heavy loss but a short time was required to place the concern again in working order. The old furniture manufactory

of Batchelder, Moore & Co., of East Cambridge, was secured, and new machinery put in, and a room was hired in Leander Greely's building, where the cigar box branch was carried on.

Early in the spring of 1874 the present brick building, 10x50, three stories high, was commenced, and in July of the same year it was ready for occupancy.

At this time Mr. Wesley L. Page became a junior partner, and the firm name was George G. Page & Co. In 1880 failing health compelled Mr. George G. Page to relinquish all active part in the business, and he retired, leaving its entire management to his two sons.

In December, 1882, Mr. Orlando G. Page died, and the following March the present corporation was formed, under the style of the George G. Page Box Company. Its present officers are: Wesley L. Page, president; Franklin P. Stewart,



LUMBER YARDS OF THE GEORGE G. PAGE BOX CO.

ated in factory No. 2, as the new building is called, and which is in the rear of the main factory, but connected by a covered bridge.

In this factory all the nailing and finishing of boxes is done. Seven nailing machines are used, driving nails of any size from one up to three inches in length. Seventeen men are engaged in this department, nailing boxes by hand. Five hundred thousand feet or more of lumber cut to size, is constantly kept in stock ready for nailing together, and on the lower floors from 300 to 500 crates of nails are always in stock. Here also we find the office of the superintendent and shipping clerk. From this office run electric bells and telephone wires to the main office and factory No. 1.

There is very little waste in an establishment of this kind. Sawdust and chips are sold, and the shavings are used for fuel. No coal is used in running the engine. The shavings are blown into the boiler room to be used for fuel, and the surplus shavings are blown into the second story of the shavings building, from whence they are dropped through a spout into wagons and carted away to pack ice for shipment. The chips are sold for kindlings, and so largely are they sought, that orders are all the time on the books several days before they can be filled.

In the early years of this industry the company ran a mill of their own in Maine, and there sawed the lumber into the shape desired at the factory. They then cut quite a good deal of their own lumber, although part of it was contracted for. In the six days they manufactured three or four million feet of lumber into boxes in a year; now they buy the lumber required, contracting for a large portion of it some time before it is needed.

The entire product of five mills located in Maine and Massachusetts is taken by this company and, in addition thereto, part of the product of several others is required to supply their needs. Eight to nine million feet are used annually; and three or four million carried in stock. In transportation there has been the same change in the method employed by this company that has been noticeable in a large portion of the lumber trade. In the early days of the business, the lumber was all shipped from the mill to the factory by vessels, and the concern used to own several of the vessels in which it was transported. But lately, owing to a great extent taken the place of vessels, and now most of the material for making boxes comes by rail. From four hundred to five hundred cars a year are now unloaded in the yards of the Page Box Company. Beside the facilities for receiving it by car, there are two wharves on Broad canal, to which vessels drawing nine feet of water can come.

To properly handle and store the immense stock that they carry, requires large facilities. Yard No. 1, located at the factory, has a capacity for 2,000,000 feet; Yard No. 2, on Portland and Thorne streets, has a capacity for 2,800,000 feet; and Yard No. 3, on Harvard street, corner of Munson, has room for 1,750,000 feet. In this yard there is also a storehouse 100x50, two stories high. The last two yards named are favorably situated on the Boston & Albany railroad, Grand Junction, and to which they have spur tracks into their premises.

The illustrations we publish give a very correct idea of the establishment and of its founder and present senior proprietor.

A few words concerning the personnel of the active workers in the company may be appropriate here.

Mr. Wesley L. Page, the president and general manager, was born in 1822 on the very spot where he now conducts his business, the house he was born in being the one burned in 1857. He was educated in our grammar and high schools. Part of his spare time, when school was spent in collecting bills and nailing boxes for his father. In his 16th year he entered the factory to work. From there he went to the office, and assisted his brother, Orlando G. Page, for a few years,

treasurer, who, with Mr. Clarence M. Howlett, constitute the board of directors. On the 1st day of January, 1883, Mr.

George G. Page died, but he lived to see the works which he founded in his early manhood on so small a scale become one of the largest in their line in New England.

Since Mr. Page relinquished activity in 1880, extensive improvements had been made to meet the growing demands of the business, but owing to sickness he was unable to see them.

The present plant consists of a brick building known as Factory No. 1, 10x50, three stories high, and a wooden building known as Factory No. 2, 10x70, of three stories. In the rear of Factory No. 1 is a storehouse, 60 feet square and two stories in height. Outside of the main building is a brick boiler and engine room, built in 1883, in which is placed a new engine of 125-horse power, built by H. Brown, of Fitchburg, and two new boilers made by Kendall & Roberts of this city, having together a capacity of 150-horse power.

Also in the engine room is a fire pump and hose always ready for immediate action if needed. The buildings are thoroughly protected against accident by fire by steam pipes, which run to every part of the buildings, and in case of a fire the opening of a valve in the engine room will at once fill any or every room with raw steam. Automatic sprinklers are also run through every story. An electric watch clock with 20 stations in different parts of the premises shows the watchman's faithful attention to his duties.

The various buildings and yards are lighted by the Sawyer, Mann & Co. 10 candle power incandescent lamps, the supply for which is taken from a plant of their own and is furnished by a Thomson-Houston Company Automatic Dynamo of 250 light capacity.

On the first or ground floor of factory No. 1 are located the planers. Here the lumber is received just as it comes by vessel or car from the mills in the Maine forests, and here we see, in the matter of handling the lumber, a good illustration of how the labor-saving problem has been worked out. Formerly a load of boards required two or three hand men during its transportation from the car or the vessel to the machinery, but now the truck or team upon which it is loaded backs up to the wide doorway, where it is slid on rollers directly to the machine.

There are several of these planing machines in constant operation, finishing 30,000 feet per day. One of these machines planes two boards at once on both sides.

After leaving the planing machine the lumber goes to the cutting-off saws, where it is cut into the proper length for the boxes which it is proposed to make of it. Other saws cut it into proper widths for sides, tops, bottoms, ends or whatever it is intended to be used for. The pieces are made so that they will fit together by means of a matching machine, and then they are in shape to be put together into boxes of any size or shape desired, from the smallest up to a piano case.

On part of the second floor is located the printing department, the work being used for sawing. The printing on wood is a special feature first introduced by Mr. Page in 1876, which has grown to be a very important branch of the business. The boxes are printed with printing and pasting on of labels have been largely done away with. Several heavy presses especially built for the firm are kept in operation most of the time. Copper and iron type is used, and very fine specimens of the "art preservative of all arts" are turned out.

On the third floor are the machines by which what is styled the "lock corner boxes" are made. From this factory all the work goes to the nailing rooms lo-

when he took charge of the general outside work, up to the time of his entering the firm in 1874.

Mr. Franklin P. Stewart, the treasurer,

and was elected treasurer in October, 1886.

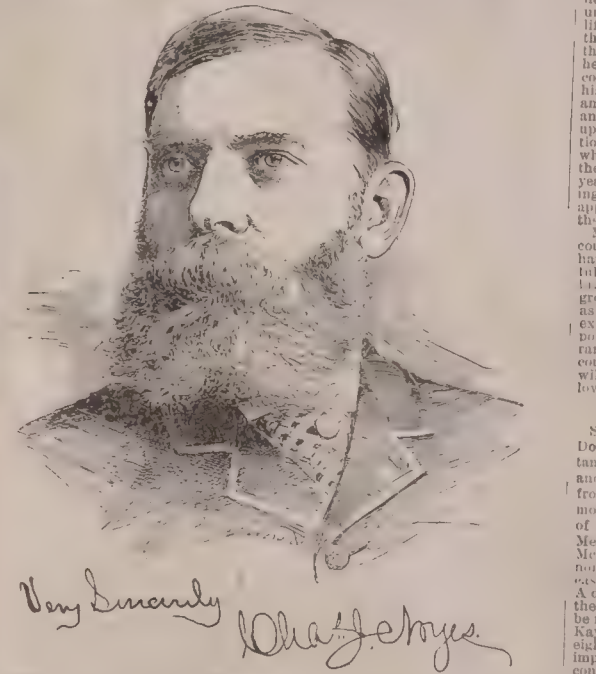
Mr. Clarence M. Howlett, the efficient clerk of the company, is also a native of



GENERAL SCHOFIELD, Ranking General, Regular Army.

is a Cambridge boy, born and bred here, a graduate of Cambridge schools, and served his apprenticeship in the box making business with his father, who carried on the cigar box business in the

Cambridge, born in 1861, and educated in our public schools, graduating in the class of 1877. He entered the employ of the old firm as assistant book-keeper in 1880, and remained in the office until



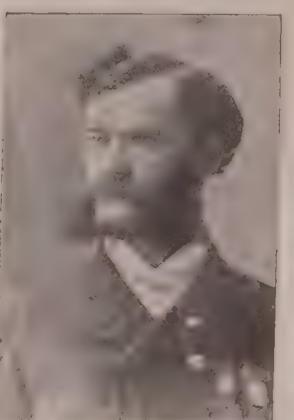
George G. Page factory for several years. For eight years, from March, 1872, he was book-keeper and cashier for Samuel Walker & Co., of Boston, but gave up his position on as-

October, 1883, when he was appointed clerk and elected as one of the directors.

HON. CHARLES J. NOYES

Now, if any, of the sons of Massachusetts.

from the Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1864. He seems to have been born a leader of men, and was so prominent that he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature the year succeeding his graduation, serving the same year as a member of the Judiciary Committee and special committee on the Liquor law. He served his constituents with such distinction that he was elected the following year to the state Senate, defeating two strong candidates. He then retired from active politics for a number of years, and devoted himself to his rapidly increasing law practice. In 1872 he moved to South Boston, and in 1877 was elected to represent Ward 14 in the House of Representatives. He was re-elected in 1878, and served the people in this capacity until 1882, serving at this time, in all, six successive years. In 1880 he was elected Speaker of the House and held that position for three years. In



M. EMMETT URELL, Department Commander, District Columbia.

1887 he was again elected to the House from Ward 14, and was renominated for Speaker in the Republican caucus, and on the first ballot he was unanimously elected to the chair. He was re-elected unanimously to the same position in 1888, and at the close of each session he was presented with a beautiful testimonial. Mr. Noyes is a past master of the Adelphi Lodge of Masons of South Boston; is a past commander of St. Omer Commandery, K. T.; has taken his 2d degree in the Massachusetts order, and is a past officer of both lodge and encampment in the Odd Fellows.

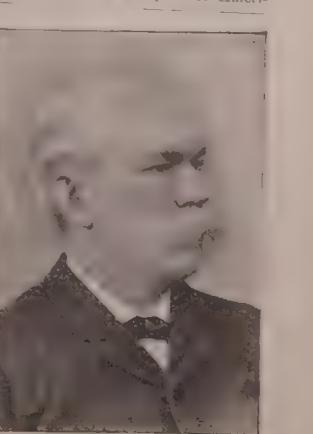
While in the chair of the House Mr. Noyes ruled with such discretion that he never had his decision doubted but once, and his popularity was so great that his decision was sustained by an almost unanimous vote. He has been in public life for nearly half a century, and although he has been a sturdy defender of the principles of the Republican party, he is one of the most popular men in the country, regardless of party, even among his political opponents, and is respected and esteemed by politicians, business men, and all who are honest and upright men, and one who is conscientious; which is saying much in a state where party lines are drawn as closely as they are in Massachusetts. For the last year or more Mr. Noyes has been attending to his large law practice. He was appointed by Governor Long Justice of the Municipal Court of South Boston.

Mr. Noyes is of robust physique, and commanding presence, which fact alone have enabled him to carry out the powerful and wearing work of his majestic position. He is broad, expansive and progressive in his ideas, and has few equals as an orator or statesman, and his long experience in the inside workings of the political parties places him in the front rank of the shrewd politicians of the country. He is a man who is and always will be a boon to his constituents or fellow-men.

Metropolitan Hotel.

Situated on Washington street, near Dover street, within easy walking distance of the business sections of the city and all the different depots of railroads from the South and West, but still removed from the noisy bustle and turmoil of the busy business portions, is the Metropolitan Hotel, of which Mr. John McKay is the proprietor. There are none of the hostesses of the city that a dozen different lines of horse cars pass the door, and in some of these it can be reached every few seconds. Mr. McKay has conducted the house for the last eight years, and during that time has improved the premises in almost every conceivable way. At the cost of thousands of dollars he has recently refurnished, re-decorated and re-painted the entire exterior, and now has one of the best and most thoroughly and elegantly fitted hotels in the city of Boston. The offices and many of the rooms is not only elaborate but beautiful.

There are 152 elegantly fitted, well lighted, airy and well furnished rooms, all supplied with hair mattresses. There are commodious and elegant ladies' parlors, gents' smoking and reading room, billiard room and sample room connected with the house. A speciality is made for commercial and theatrical guests and families. In catering for the latter there are a number of fine rooms en suite, and special rates are made. An elevator runs to every floor, day and night. Rates can be had on the European or American plan, and every attention is made that the stay of the guest is made pleasant and comfortable. It is safe to say that whenever a guest stops at the Metropolitan, he will never thereafter tarry at any other house while in Boston.



J. F. DENNISTON, Department Commander, Pennsylvania.

can plan, and every attention is made that the stay of the guest is made pleasant and comfortable. It is safe to say that whenever a guest stops at the Metropolitan, he will never thereafter tarry at any other house while in Boston.

A commencement orator in a western college was delivering an eloquent speech on Washington. "What name," he asked, in one of his lofty rhetorical flights, "what name is heard wherever men congregate, in the forum, the mart, or the king's highway?" This was a well-turned sentence and he knew it. But all its effect was irretrievably spoiled by a commonplace little boy in the audience, who remarked in a low whisper: "I guess he means 'Little Annie Rooney'."

It is not polite to pocket anything at the table unless it happens to be a billiard ball. Thibault's.



FACTORY OF THE GEORGE G. PAGE BOX CO.

representative men in the communities in which they reside. Each one has a certain degree of individuality. We are not stating the case incorrectly when we say that few men in this country have acquired influence, wealth or position without disclosing strong individual traits.

Mr. Page came from a good stock. Those principles of industry, prudence, frugality, perseverance and integrity which had enabled them to bring a good living from the rocky hillsides of a New Hampshire farm were his inheritance, and with that alone he commenced the battle of life.

In 1824 he came to Brighton, performing the journey on foot, and worked on a farm for Mr. Levi Pierce two years, when he went to work in a Mr. Faulkner's carpenter shop, which then stood near the corner of Harvard and Columbia streets, with whom he remained about the same length of time. In 1827, he engaged with Mr. Isaac Tirrell, whose place was near the corner of Union Park street and Harrison avenue, Boston Highlands, where he remained for six years, when he purchased a farm in Wentworth, N. H., which he worked for the next nine years. In 1841, Mr. Page returned to Cambridgeport and commenced the manufac-



WESLEY L. PAGE.

ture of boxes and packing cases, his shop being on what is now Magazine street, where all the work was done by hand. In 1843 he built a small factory and dwelling-house on the junction of Hampshire street and Broadway, the site now occupied by the present corporation. His capital at this time was \$1000, and here he put in some machinery, which was run by a power furnished by one horse, and he employed two or three men. Business increasing, it was thought best to put in a small engine, which for several years was all the power required, and his business increased rapidly.

But it was not all sunshine and easy going for the new enterprise, for in 1857, on one of the coldest nights of that winter, the thermometer showing the mercury as standing at 29 degrees below zero, the factory and dwelling-house were both totally destroyed by fire, leaving the owner without a dwelling for his

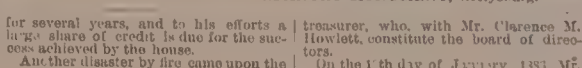
for several years, and to his efforts a large share of credit is due for the success achieved by the house.

Another disaster by fire came upon the

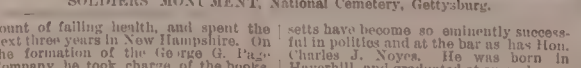
treasurer, who, with Mr. Clarence M. Howlett, constitute the board of directors. On the 1st day of January, 1883, Mr.

On the 1st day of January, 1883, Mr.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY MONUMENT, Gettysburg.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, National Cemetery, Gettysburg.



count of failing health, and spent the next three years in New Hampshire. On the formation of the George G. Page Company he took charge of the book,

sets have become so eminently successful in politics and at the bar as has Hon. Charles J. Noyes. He was born in Haverhill, and graduated at an early age

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

Operating United States Electric Lighting Co. and Sawyer-Man Electric Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF APPARATUS

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ARC AND INCANDESCENT.

PLANTS FOR ISOLATED LIGHTING.

LAMPS.

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ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY APPARATUS.

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328 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Do you propose to operate your electric apparatus for PROFIT?

If so, carefully consider the following points:

Our generators, motors, converters and details are better designed for their service from a mechanical point of view than apparatus made by any other organizations. Our converters are from 10 to 15% higher in efficiency than those of our competitors. We have the only reliable direct-reading meter 321 central stations and about 600,000 lamps in operation.

We control the only perfectly simple system for arc lighting, embodying a lamp that will require trimming only once in four days. 6000 lights sold in the last few months.

Our electric street car system has been developed to the point of perfection, points of failure of earlier systems introduced having been carefully avoided. Apparatus for 20 electric roads contracted for during the last two months.

CIRCULARS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Full Information Furnished by our District Agents.

DO NOT FAIL TO WITNESS THE GORGEOUS ATTRACTION REIGNING TRIUMPHANTLY AT

AFTERNOONS AT 3.30. OAKLAND GARDEN EVENINGS AT 8.30.

THE BEAUTIFUL BIBLICAL DRAMA,
FALL OF BABYLON.

THE MUSICAL AND MARTIAL SPECTACLE THE
FALL OF BABYLON.

THE SUBLIME SCRIPTURAL PAGEANT,
FALL OF BABYLON.

Framed in the Prodigality of Sumptuous Stagecraft.

P. T. Barnum and J. A. Bailey, owners. Produced under the direction of Inno Kitaly.

Frank L. Perley, Business Manager. Scenery designed and painted by John Rettig, of Cincinnati, O.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

Ladies and Children are requested to attend the afternoon exhibition and avoid the evening rush.

JULY 23. BOSTON DAILY POST. 1890.
"It is an unequalled success and the audience do not seem to diminish, but rather are on the increase."

JULY 25. BOSTON DAILY RECORD. 1890.
"Every one who has seen the grand spectacle will go at least once more, and advise all their friends to go."

JULY 23. EVENING TRANSCRIPT. 1890.
"Many go again and again to see the fabulous gliding new delights at every visit."

JULY 22. EVENING TRAVELLER. 1890.
"Rounds of a play as for a picturesque entertainment of grand proportions, presented delightfully."

AFTERNOONS AT 3.30. EVENINGS AT 8.30.

One Week's Verdict, of the Boston Press. Unanimous Opinions of Approval.

JULY 25. BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER. 1890.
"To be appreciated the exhibition must be seen; it cannot be described adequately."

JULY 24. BOSTON DAILY GLOBE. 1890.
"The largest, most beautiful and most impressive outdoor spectacle ever given here."

JULY 23. BOSTON DAILY HERALD. 1890.
"A novel and magnificent spectacle, great audiences, fine weather and big receipts."

JULY 24. BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL. 1890.
"Audience as large as the vast auditorium could comfortably seat, and the enthusiasm was unbounded."

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OCCUR AS FOLLOWS:

MATINEE.	EXTERIOR OF THE CITY.	NIGHT.
3.30... Procession of Deceit...		8.30
3.35... Jewish Bridal Procession...		8.35
3.40... Jewish-zazz's Hunting Party...		8.40
3.45... Persian Spies, The Alarm...		8.45
3.50... Babylon Attacked...		8.50
3.55... The King to the Rescue...		
INTERIOR OF THE CITY.		
3.55... Jewish Wedding Procession...	8.54	
3.57... Jewish-zazz's Hunting Party...	8.57	
4.00... The Persian Prisoners...	9.00	
4.01... Merop shown a Captive...	9.01	
4.02... Chorus of Children Friends...	9.02	
4.04... Procession of Victory...	9.04	
	It is noted and produced by Inno Kitaly.	
4.10... Belshazzar's Feast...	9.10	
4.20... Games before the King...	9.20	
4.25... Songs of Zion...	9.25	
4.27... Babylonian Sports and Races...	9.27	
INTERIOR OF THE PALACE.		
4.30... Babylonian Revels...	9.30	
4.40... Grand Festival Dance...	9.40	
	Originated and Directed by Inno Kitaly.	
4.52... Handwriting on the Wall...	9.52	
4.55... Daniel's Interpretation...	9.55	
4.56... Invasion of the City...	9.56	
5.00... Fall of Babylon...	10.00	

THE MOST WONDROUS PRODUCTION OF THE AGE.

New Features at Every Performance. Ten Thousand Covered Seats. Delightful Promenade Concerts by the Boston Brigade Band One Hour before Each Exhibition. One Thousand Magnificently Costumed Characters. Largest Ballet in the World. Scenes enveloped in a flood of electric and incandescent light.

ADMISSION, WITH SEAT, 25 CENTS.

Admission and Reserved Seats. A few Private Boxes, containing six chairs (inclosed in a room); admission \$5.00; single chairs in boxes, \$1.00; Children under 10 years of age, half price to all Reserved Seats.

MATINEES AS COMPLETE AS NIGHT PERFORMANCES.

Tickets can be bought at Oakland Garden; also of Church & Co., corner of Court and Howard streets; Bradbury's, 443 Washington street, corner Winter; C. A. Bartlett, corner Berkeley and Tremont streets; at regular prices; and at a slight advance at Thayer's Parker House Ticket Office, and at the news stands at Adams House, Young's, Vendome, Victoria and Brunswick Hotels.

Warren, Dorchester and Hampden electric cars land passengers at Garden, pass all railroad depots and connect with all street railways. Special cars from Dudley Street Station. Transfers from that point for passengers coming by different lines.

The New York & New England railroad runs special trains to Oakland Garden at 8.00, returning at 10.15, and sells round-trip excursion tickets, including admission to the Garden, from all stations on its line.

Excursion rates have been arranged with all roads and transportation companies to enable everybody to see the grandest exhibition of the age.

Cheap Excursions Will Be Run On All Railroads.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE SPECTACLE THE FALL OF BABYLON WILL NOT BE GIVEN ELSEWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND.

WM. S. BUTLER & CO.,

90 to 98 Tremont Street,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
DRAPERIES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Smyrna Rugs, Table Covers, and
Upholstery Fringes.
MILLINERY GOODS
Hosiery, Gloves, Small Wares,
CROCKERY, GLASS WARE
AND
BRIC-A-BRAC.

National Encampment G. A. R. Decorations made to order from Bunting which is ABSOLUTELY fast color, in handsome design. Price \$10. Flags of all NATIONS, in all sizes. Prices the lowest.


WM. S. BUTLER & CO.

JOHNSTON ELECTRIC

THE ORDER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNAL ALLIANCE.

The Best 7-year Endowment in the United States.
WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

Incorporated Under the Laws of Massachusetts.



1. \$7 to \$49 Weekly Benefits, according to number of policies.
2. \$700 to \$4900 Death Benefits in Grade 1, according to number of policies.
3. \$77 to \$507 Death Benefits in Grade 2, upon each policy, according to time of membership.
4. \$700 to \$4900 Endowment Benefits (at end of 7 years) in ANY Grade, according to number of policies.
5. Benefits of every kind a member after 77 days' membership.
6. Ladies can secure a policy in Grade 1; three in Grade 2; five in Grade 3; or seven in Grade 4, or they can take seven by combining Grades 2 and 4.
7. One Great advantage of our plan is that a man or woman is insured for his or her "life expectancy" without requiring new fees or examinations, as would be required in other Orders, and when once accepted here the danger of a future rejection is past.

First-class organizers wanted everywhere. Liberal terms offered to good workers. Write for prospectus giving full information as to Payments, Benefits, and the workings of the Order.

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JAMES F. REYNOLDS,
Cabinet Secretary.
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The Most Complete Establishment
IN NEW ENGLAND
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ILLUSTRATION.
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PROCTOR & MANSFIELD, Props. and Managers
Telephone 442. Tremont Station.

Grand Reopening for the Season, after Extensive Alterations and Decorations.

AUG. 11. MONDAY. AUG. 11.
Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

GRAND ARMY WEEK

WITH HARRY F. MAWSON'S MILITARY COMEDY-DRAMA.

A FAIR REBEL

As Produced at the Star Theatre, New York.

A FAIR REBEL... Libby Prison
A FAIR REBEL... The Celebrated "Rat Hell"
A FAIR REBEL... The Thrilling Escape

The Greatest of Military Dramas.

The Marvellous Revolving Scene.
Saturday Night and Next Week.

New York World says of "A Fair Rebel": "The scenes were received with enthusiasm."
Box office open Thursday. Best seats reserved chairs, 50c.; other seats, 30c. and 25c. Aug 11

Ocean Excursions

TO THE
EASTERN RESORTS.

The International S. S. Co. Steamer
leaves Commercial Wharf, Boston,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
AT 8.30 A.M.,
and Monday and Thursday
at same hour for

EASTERN MAINE,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
or NOVA SCOTIA.

Grand Excursion to St. John and
Return, \$5.00
Grand Excursion to Annapolis and
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Office, 207 Washington St., and Commercial Wharf
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Train Signals,
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TRAIN SIGNAL CO.

Insulators,
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Electric Light
Conductors,
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Registers,
Repairing.

STARTLING STATEMENTS

But Nevertheless True.

"I consider myself exceptionally fortunate. I am well now, for the first time in a number of years. The above remark was made by Mrs. W. J. A. Chaney, who resides at 32 Division Street, Chelsea. My trouble seemed to begin with a series of colds. My throat would fill up, and in the morning it would be dry and parched and I had a bad taste in my mouth. I had a headache and pain over the eyes. My stomach got so bad that I had to force myself to eat. Everything I ate seemed to lie like lead on my stomach. I had a feeling of nausea, and fearful paroxysms of coughing, with sharp, darting pains across my chest, ending in suffocating spells. Oh, I was so weak and sick, and my sufferings were awful. Under the Hiale treatment my symptoms all disappeared. We have an entirely new system by which disease can be safely eradicated from the human body. We do not promise merely temporary relief, but guarantee that by our medicine, the life treatment, the Hiale made well. Diseases of the nose, throat and head are our specialties, and in this line we have no equal. Those afflicted with Catarrh in its worst form come to us and we drive the effete matter, which is causing all the trouble, out of their systems with almost magical rapidity. The fact that we publish regularly each week in the Boston newspapers, accounts of some of the wonderful cures performed at our office, with the names and addresses of our patients, is sufficient to prove that we are not afraid of the fullest investigation of our method and treatment. If you are sick, call at the office of the Hiale Treatment, 101 Boylston street, and see Dr. Doud, the attending physician, who has had remarkable success in diagnosing disease and effecting permanent cures. There are many whose sufferings compel them, in the agony of despair, to cry out, 'Oh, how I would welcome death!' but in the majority of cases, may be put aside, health may be regained, and life made a joy and a blessing. Dr. Doud's patients say that his radical and scientific treatment is to them a revelation. au-s



THE APACHES

Afternoon at 3.30. THAYER'S Great Realistic Spectacle. Evening at 8.30.

Equestrian, Pantomime, Pyrotechnic Spectacle.

40 Horses. 200 Performers.
Educated Ponies. Daring Riders.
Trained Honeys. Graceful Gymnasts.
Trick Mules. Pantomimists.
Funny Elephant. Comic Clowns.
Hurdle Jumpers. Shadow Riders.
Quadrille on Horse-Shadow Pantomime.
back.
Great Steeplechase. Troupe of Soldiers.

Concluding with the most romantic, thrilling brilliant realism ever presented at an outdoor entertainment in the world!

The Burning Prairie.
Trains leave Boston via Revere Beach & Lynn R. R. every half hour until 1 P.M. after which every 15 minutes until 11 P.M. via Boston & Maine, Eastern division. 9.44, 11.10 A.M., 12 M., 1.25, 2.35, 3.55, 4.25, 5.35, 6.10, 7.15, 7.50, 8.55, 9.30 P.M. Fare for Round Trip and Admission, 95c. Aug 11

NORTH SHORE ROUTE.

Gloucester
AND
Eastern Point
FINEST
Ocean Excursion from Boston.

Steamers leave north side Central Wharf (foot of State Street) weekdays at 9.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday Gloucester at 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday. Leave Boston at 10.15 A.M. Leave Gloucester at 3.45 P.M. Single tickets, 50c. Round A.M. and 2.45 P.M. Single tickets, 85c. Round trip, 1.40. Excursion tickets, 25c. 50c. Special rates to excursion parties.

E. S. MERCHANT, Agent.
2 A.M. trip only on Mondays.

THE CHOICEST PAINTINGS

By Noted American Artists.
FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES

BY
GEO. C. FOLSOM,
30 Bromfield St. Take Elevator.

A New Shapely Substitute for Corsets.
COMPROMISE BODICE.
Stock Sizes, \$1.75

Equipped Waists.
Both the garment in stock and made to order.

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WARREN CLOTHES HOOKS

In various sizes, styles and shapes. Economizing space in wardrobe. Perfectly adapted for coats, umbrellas, gloves, etc., in the hall, useful in the packing room, preserving clothing from insects, dust and moth. Circular free.

On exhibition at the office.
WARREN WARDROBE HOOK CO.
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THE SEA KING.

Wanted.
AGENTS to sell a fine line of G. A. R. Souvenirs, consisting of Canteens, 4 styles, and Bean Plates, during encampment week (office 57 Sudbury street), and afterwards, S. W. KENT, Meriden, Conn. G. A. R. merchandise expenses, and handsome profit at any gathering.

THE SELF-RESTORER

FREE to every man, young, middle-aged, and old; postage paid. Address Dr. H. Du Mont, 391 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

NEW BOSTON BANK

How W. P. Rice's Latest Enterprise is Looked Upon in His Former Home.

Mr. W. P. Rice, the founder of the American National Bank of Kansas City, is organizing a big national bank here in Boston, likewise to be called the American National Bank, which, from the moment its plan of operation and field of work were explained to financiers, has been regarded in the light of a brilliant dis-

covery. Like one of those enormously profitable patents that once in a while take the country by storm, Mr. Rice's conception is causing people to wonder why it was not thought of long ago. As every one knows, it has been largely Boston capital that has developed the West and built up Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, to say nothing of a score of other prosperous cities that dot the prairies from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains, and that this result has been attained through the aid of co-operating financial institutions, which have kept Western resources and Eastern money in closest touch. Everybody also knew, or ought to have known, that Boston followed Kansas City to Alabama when W. P. Rice and Mr. J. M. Ford of Kansas City, launched the Fort Payne scheme, and afterward to Denison, Tex., and more recently to Cardiff, in the valley of the Tennessee. There were two New England stockholders in the Fort Payne Coal & Iron Co., who have had a chance, and still have it, to clear all the way from 50 to 100 per cent on their original investment in the shares of that company, while many of them have made from 100 to 500 per cent from investments in Fort Payne realty. The New England money that followed these same two Kansas City men to Denison is considered, in view of the four new lines of rail that this year will enter Denison, and in view of the big factories that have been secured for Denison, and in view of Denison's being like Chicago, a natural meeting place for coaling coal and Bessemer ores, as sure to double before next New Year's day, while at Cardiff every day's development strengthens public confidence in the future of that coal and iron-belted city-site. While these three have been the most conspicuous points of Boston venture—and bear in mind that Boston, in a financial sense, includes all New England—nevertheless, they have had such a widely radiating effect that millions of Boston capital has gone to various other points from Virginia to Texas, and Boston's money-making eye is today scanning the entire South. On the other hand, every owner of Southern properties adapted to industrial development is looking to Boston for money to convert their raw materials into merchantable commodities.



W. P. RICE

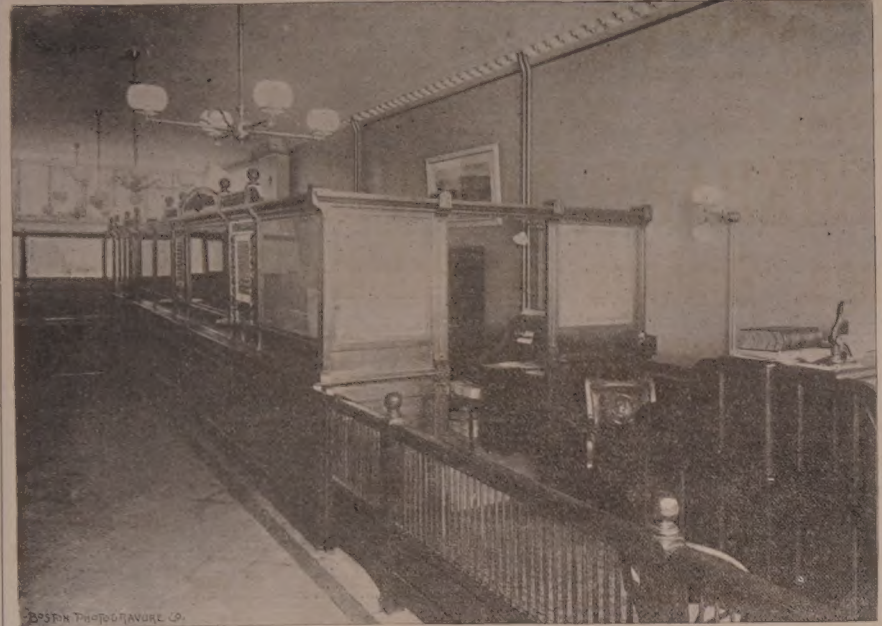
Now, in view of this state of affairs, the wonder is that it did not occur to a dozen financial inventors to establish an institution to form a medium of communication between Southern resources and New England money. Far from formulating a scheme to take advantage of this condition (for the situation had long ago emerged from the crystals of theory) Southern men and New Englanders alike

doors, blindly oblivious of the fact that it is the policy of New York bankers—a policy that has been adhered to with the oldest consistency—to keep all the money right there in New York. The consequence has been that men with properties capable of producing enormous returns have spent months at a time in Gotham trying to get the ear of capital, which was stuffed for their special benefit with adamant wax. The good offices of this department of communication, to be connected with the new American National Bank of Boston, will be sought as much by investors as by owners of such properties as will pay to develop. The cordial favor with which the undertaking is being received at the South is, therefore, only natural, especially in view of the high appreciation in which the author of the scheme is held by the Southern people. In fact, he is regarded by them in the light of a public benefactor, while at the same time his remarkable success and his remarkable financial judgment and audacity have created for him a following in New England which is ever ready to demonstrate its loyalty by putting its hands into its pockets. There is little doubt but that if the subscription books of the American National Bank of Boston were to be opened to the public tomorrow morning, the entire amount (which is to be an even million) would be taken before the close of banking hours in New England alone. But it is a part of the plan to distribute the stock not miscellaneous, but where it will do the most good, which is, aside from the Southern allotments, among Mr. Rice's financial friends in New England and in the West, for there is nothing like *esprit de corps* and the kind of strength which is illustrated by that old story about a bundle of sticks all tied together. Although Mr. Rice has been at work for several weeks perfecting the plan of this \$1,000,000 national bank, whose specialty will be the handling of Southern paper and securities, with a bureau of communication between New England and the South as an adjunct, the plan was nevertheless kept from the public eye until today, his idea being to present it first to his financial friends in New England, in Kansas City and in the state of Kansas, as well as to prominent financial and industrial leaders throughout the South, before offering the stock to the general public. The Boston newspapers, however, having got wind of the matter, gave wings to the news yesterday afternoon (the *Traveller* having a two-column article), and the result has been more comment in financial circles than has been called forth by any an-

one of the leading banking firms of Boston and New England. This record in Kansas and in Kansas City has no parallel, and is all the more

Commercial Club. He is also a member of the Atchison City Club of Atchison, Kan., and has just been elected to membership in the exclusive Algonquin Club

illustrated by his first effort in that direction. When he decided to build up a town at Hoxie, Sheridan county, Kan., it was considered expedient to make

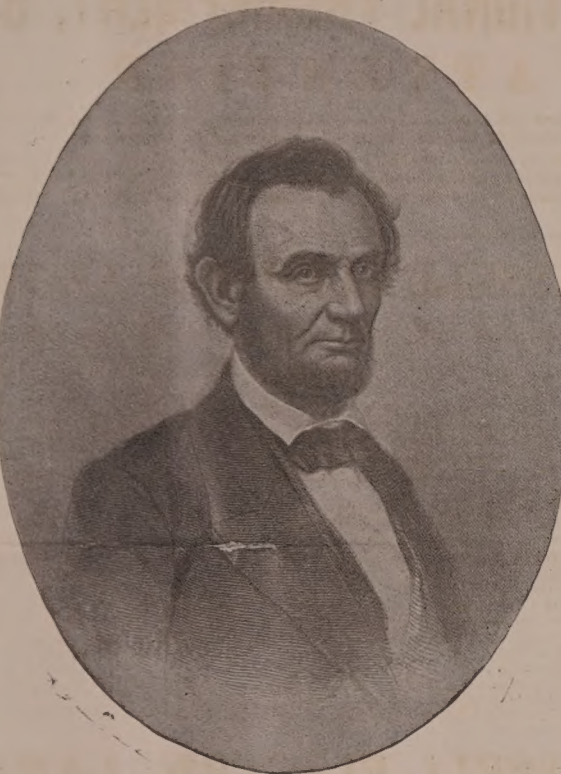


INTERIOR, W. P. RICE & CO., BANKERS.

remarkable from the fact that when Mr. Rice first landed in Kansas in 1883 he virtually hadn't a dollar. He did, however, have strong friends back in New Eng-

of Boston. In addition to his club connections, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Ancient Order of United Workmen, which sug-

Hoxie the county seat in lieu of Keneth. Instead of a long, wearisome wrangle, he first went over to Keneth and made a contract with the citizens to move every

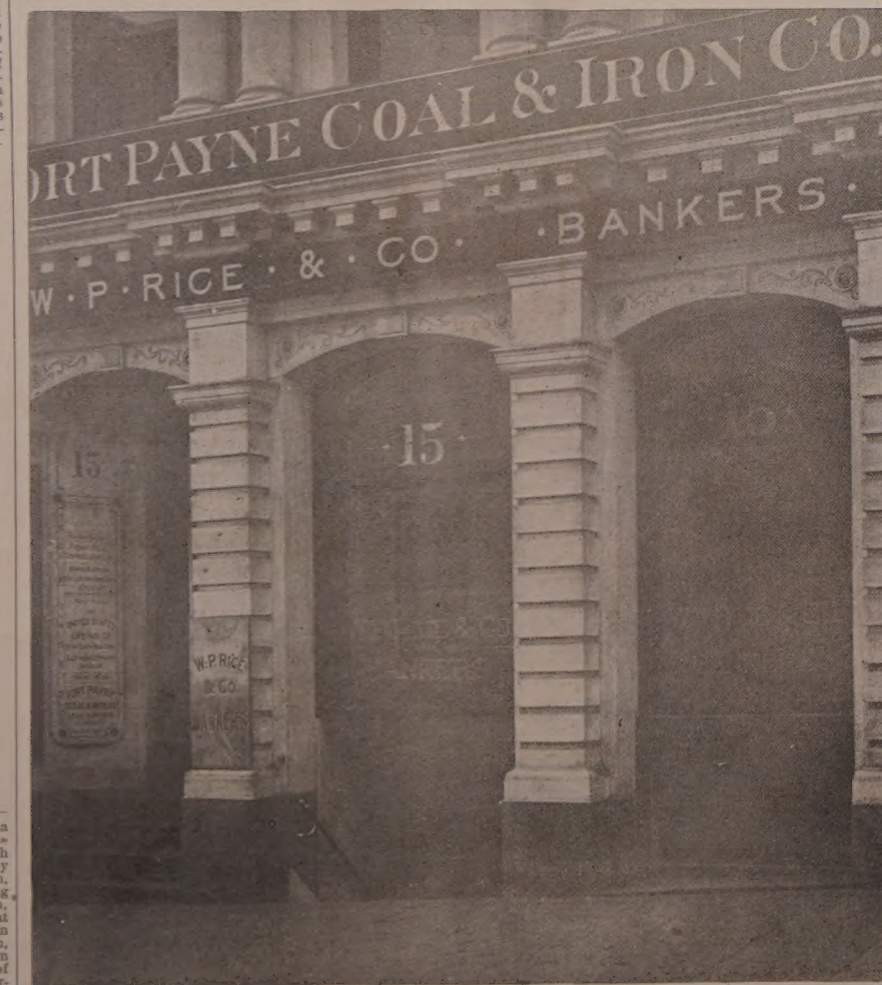


ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

land who had so much confidence in his judgment and integrity that they always stood ready to back his schemes. Although his home is now in Alabama,

gests the fact that he carries \$350,000 in life insurance, which is in line with his business methods, the idea being to have that large amount immediately available

house in Keneth bodily to Hoxie and to give each one of them the same-sized lot as they were thus induced to abandon.



EXTERIOR, W. P. RICE & CO., BANKERS.

and his principal place of business in Boston, W. P. Rice has many friends in Kansas City, where he is a member of the Kansas City Club, the Elks and the

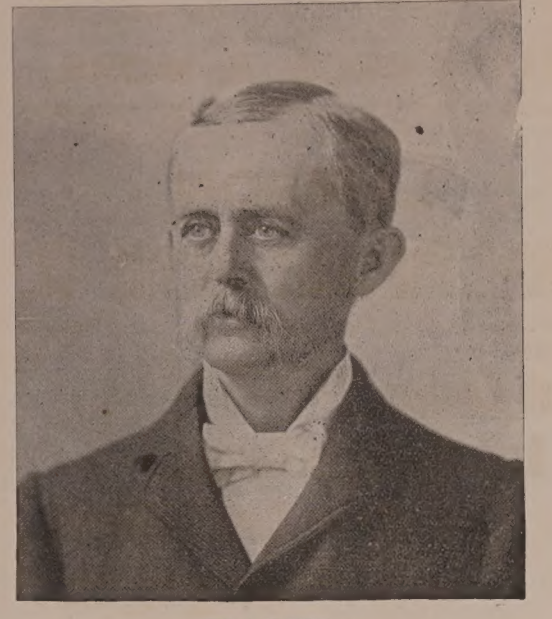
in case of his death, so that his estate may not be impaired by any sacrifice. The resolute spirit which characterizes Mr. Rice's work as a town builder may be

An Allegation About Poets. "How do you translate *poeta nascitur non fit*?" "The born poet makes nothing."—[N. Y. Sun.]

REBEL BATTLE-FLAGS.

One of the most interesting sights at Washington is the collection of Confederate battle flags which were captured by brave Union soldiers during the late war. There are, in all, 540 of them, torn, old and faded, and many stained deep with the blood of those who died for the "lost cause." Each flag is numbered, and their histories are interesting. No. 1 is the stars and bars of the Twelfth Virginia Volunteers, and was captured by that dashing Union cavalry leader, General Kilgpatrick, who died a few years ago while at his post as minister to Chili. This flag was taken, so the records say, at Beverly's Ford, June, 1863. No. 3 is a few shreds of the flag captured by Corporal Michael Lamey, Company F, Seventeenth New York Volunteers. Only a short time afterwards the brave corporal was shot through the head and

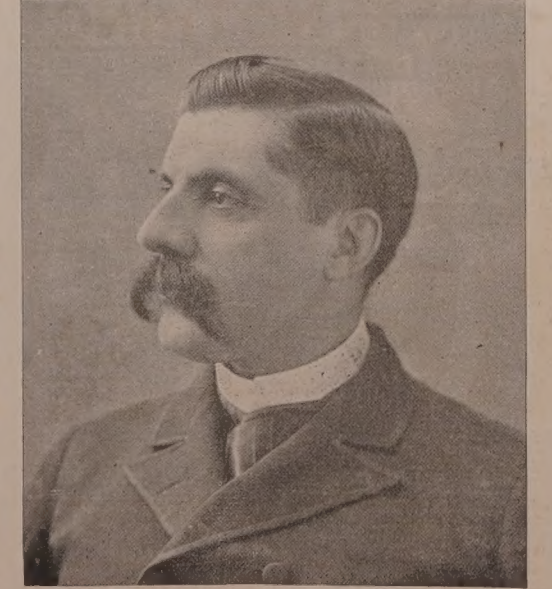
cause of its historic associations than for its intrinsic value as plate. All the plate belonging to the father of his country is now in the possession of the Lee family; and, if I have been correctly informed, when Mrs. General Lee died, in her will it was found that she had made a special devise of the Washington plate to General G. W. C. Lee, her eldest son, who succeeded his father as president of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. When, in 1861, Colonel R. E. Lee resigned his commission in the United States army to share the fortunes of his native state, his family removed from the Arlington manor house, taking the Washington plate with them to Richmond. General Lee, when he started on the Maryland campaign, left scarcely a corporal's guard, as it were, to defend Richmond. Accordingly, "the foxes containing the



DR. J. M. FORD.

instantly killed while engaged in a charge. No. 32 is the battle flag captured July 1, 1862, at Malvern Hill by Sergeant W. J. Whittrick, Eighty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Butterfield's brigade. This is the silent witness of one of the most desperate conflicts ever known in the entire history of warfare. It was taken from a South Carolina regiment, which made a heroic resistance. Under a murderous fire they built up breastworks of dead comrades and fought until a mere handful of their regiment survived, when, finding resistance useless, they reluctantly surrendered. No. 33 brings to mind another deed of great personal daring. It was at the battle of Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862, when Private Isaac Thompson, Company C, Twentieth New York Militia, shot the Confederate color-bearer, and notwithstanding the fact that a deadly fire was being directed towards us, he ran forward and succeeded in safely bringing back the trophy to the Union lines. No. 40 is the battle flag of the Second Mississippi Regiment. The Sixth Wisconsin found it hard work to capture it, and only succeeded after they had taken the entire Confederate regiment prisoners of war. No. 50 is the smoky and disfigured stars and bars captured by Company A, Second Minnesota Volunteers, in General Zollicoffer's intrenchments, Jan. 19, 1862. The battle flag of the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry is numbered 80. It is a blue flag with a white cross. No. 90 is one of the relics of the fight at Missionary Ridge, and formerly belonged to Ferguson's Battery, from which it was captured by the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers. A blue flag with a white ball in the centre was captured at Lookout Mountain on the 24th of November, 1863. It is numbered 94, and was one of General Bragg's battle flags. The honor of its capture belongs to Private Peter Kappesser, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, who also disarmed the Confederate color-sergeant and made him a prisoner. Another of Bragg's flags captured on the same day is No. 95. It also has a blue ground with a white oblong centre. This was captured by Sergeant F. N. Potter, Company E, of the same New York regiment, who took it only after a hand-to-hand fight with the Confederate color-bearer, in which he came off victorious with the rebel trophy. In the same battle Sergeant Potter was severely wounded while leading his company in a charge. No. 204 is a flag with a history. It is a black flag, and was captured by C. C. Marsh, near North Mountain, Md., Aug. 1, 1864. The Confederates had intended to hoist the flag during any fight in which colored Union troops should be

historic valuables were taken from the bank vaults and were sent to Lexington, Va., which seemed at that time to be a place most secure from any sudden eruption of a Federal force, and in fact, until late in the last year of the war the town had immunity from the presence of any Federal troops. The trust of providing for the safety of the treasure was confided to Colonel Frank Smith, superintendent of the State Military Academy. When in the latter days Generals Hunter, Sigel and others made heavy assaults upon the valley, and the corps of cadets was called out under General Smith to aid in the repulse of these attacks, and it was thought that Lexington was no longer safe from capture and occupation by the Federals, Smith called into his service a supernumerary sergeant of the Second United States Cavalry (now the Fifth Cavalry), who had served under General Lee when he was lieutenant-colonel of that regiment in the old service. On a dark night the boxes were surreptitiously loaded on a wagon and taken to a log cabin some 10 miles from Lexington, and the old soldier was installed as householder and caretaker. It may be said at this point that he was as true as steel to the interests of his commander. Alone and unaided he dug a receptacle as part of the chimney of the cabin, and deposited his charge therein, arranging stones, bricks and dirt over the mouth of the cavity so that the boxes would receive no damage from the heat of his moderate fires. Then he went about his bachelor daily housekeeping, puffing his pipe in serene confidence, waiting quietly for whatever might turn up. Now it was supposed that no one but the sergeant, General Smith, and the Lee family knew anything about this disposition of the Washington treasure, and the disposition was made so that, even if the army of northern Virginia should be forced into North Carolina, the humble nature of the old veteran, living with his chickens and his pigs on his acre of ground, had an honorable discharge from the United States service and was supernumerary, would ward off any suspicion that he had any valuables of any kind in his charge, much less a treasure of inestimable importance. But we know how secrets are revealed when we least suspect it, and somehow or other in the autumn of 1864, when the Confederates had been pretty well thrashed in the valley, the Northern general operating in the valley (so it was learned by the Confederate War Department from its secret emissaries) had obtained an inkling of the fact that the Washington plate was secreted somewhere in the vicinity of the Virginia



COLONEL W. M. MICK.

engaged as a sign of "no quarter." There is but one other black flag in the collection—that hoisted by Pillow's men at Fort Donelson. THE WASHINGTON PLATE How the Washington plate belonging to the Lee family was saved from capture is told in the Washington Republican, as follows: General Washington bequeathed the bulk, if not the entire mass, of his plate to his adopted son, George W. Parke Custis, by whom it was carefully preserved until his death. Mr. Custis having died without male issue, the plate descended to his daughter Mary, who was the wife of Robert E. Lee, Confederate generalissimo. All the plate, by General Washington, was scrupulously kept together by Mr. Custis and his daughter, being doubtless far more prized be-

Military Academy. I suppose, as it was mainly valued as a historic relic, the United States government would have confiscated it with as little hesitation as they afterward did the Arlington estate. It is certain that the old sergeant never breathed a word of the existence of this valuable in the valley, and the Northern sequel, for the entire collection, without a saltpoon even being wanting, was turned over to Mrs. Lee after the war by the grim old soldier. Too Innocent. Young Wife—I want a box of sardines. Are you sure these are fresh? Dealer—Yessum. Caught this morning. Young Wife—I think you'd better send two boxes. [N. Y. Sun.] The stars and stripes are getting a fine airing in this city. Aren't they beautiful? Where can you find another flag to compare with ours in point of beauty?

are, as has been said, only wondering why they didn't think of what has just been flashed upon them by an adopted son of Kansas City and the West. The wisdom, or rather the sound common sense, of Mr. Rice's idea lies in having made a national bank the motor of this new financial engine, which will inevitably not only greatly accelerate Southern industrial development, but will, by rebanding the paper of Southern banks, which as a rule have more business than money—more absolutely safe offerings than they can accommodate—largely increase the South's available volume of funds, and at the same time profitably employ every dollar of the new bank's deposits. And there is never any trouble about securing deposits, at least in this part of the repub-

nouncement since the Atchison & Santa Fe railroad reorganization. Mr. Rice's business has assumed such mammoth proportions that it is necessary for him to have headquarters in Boston, and he has lately organized the banking firm of W. P. Rice & Co. in Boston, and has very fine banking rooms at 15 State street. His associates in this firm are Colonel M. H. French, who has been a prominent citizen in Maine, holding now the position of member of the staff of Governor Burleigh, and Colonel W. M. Mick of Boston, who is the Eastern director of the Union Investment Company of Kansas City. Both of these gentlemen have long been intimately associated with Mr. Rice in business matters, and the firm is a strong one.

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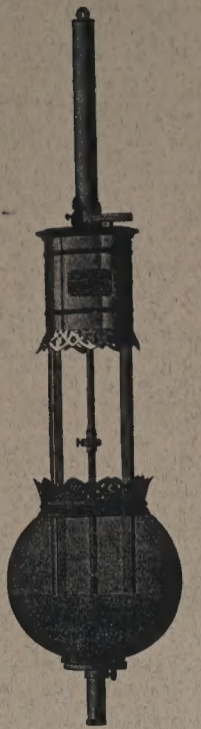
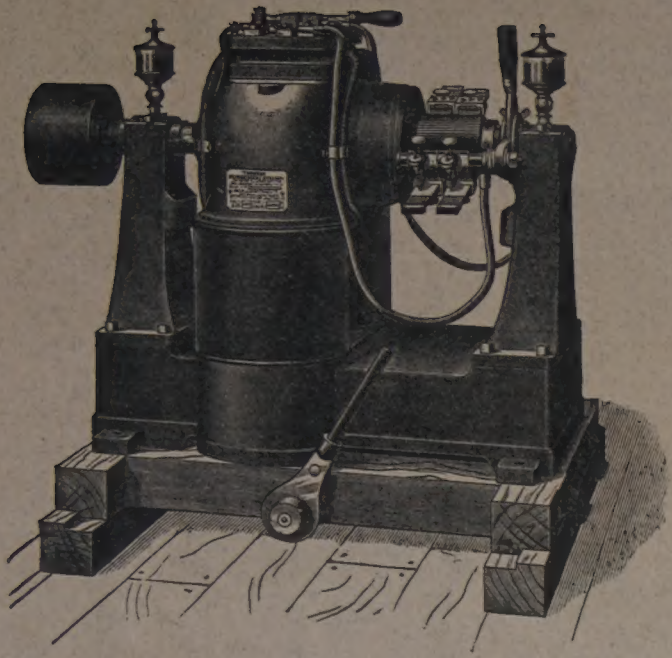
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